The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

Emperor

LOUIS NAPOLEON was a great smoker and prided himself on having the finest cigars in the world, made especially for him in Havana.

Prof. Horsford the noted chemist says that some years since when in Cuba he had the desire to secure the best cigar made on the Island and upon inquiry found the manufacturer who made Louis Napoleon's cigars and bought from him three of them paying one dollar in gold for each. In conversation with the maker Prof. Horsford asked whether a finer cigar could be made and where the leaf tobacco used in these was raised. The manufacturer replied that it was impossible to make any better goods and no other leaf would equal that used for this purpose. For these cigars he specially imported leaf grown in the golden tobacco belt of North Carolina.

Smoked by as fastidious an Emperor as Louis Napoleon and costing one dollar each in gold we presume those cigars were perfection. The outlet of this golden tobacco belt of North Carolina is Durham and the same grade of tobacco which was exported to Havana for the Emperor's cigars is what we use in BLACKWELL'S DURHAM LONG CUT. That is the reason we don't have to put any drugs in our goods to make them sell. You see we are the largest buyers of this grade of leaf in the world and being right where it is grown we have the FIRST PICK of all the crop and so get the choicest quality every time.

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We nearly forgot the children—when they want that handsome picture on the package, you can give it to them and the tin foil will keep the tobacco nice and fresh.

The Tribune.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer season can have THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their address at the following rates, postage prepaid:* DAILY TRIBUNE, *per month, $1; including Sunday issue, $1.25.*

WARMER, fair weather, and variable winds for this region to-day.

DURING the first half of the present year 77,306 persons left the port of Bremen for America. It is believed that the emigration from Germany this year will reach 333,000.

WILLIAM R. DICKINSON and Joel Vanarsdalen, two Philadelphia lawyers, were convicted yesterday of forging the will of Robert Whitaker, that $800,000 worth of an estate might fall into their own hands.

PROCEEDINGS have been commenced for forcing the Blackburn (Lancashire) District Building Association into bankruptcy. The liabilities of the concern are over $1,000,000. The Sheffield Equitable Building Society, with liabilities amounting to $550,000, has suspended.

MIDHAT PASHA and the others recently convicted of the murder of Abdul Aziz, except Izzet Pasha, Seyd Pasha, and the two actual assasins, were sent from Constantinople last Monday to El Hedjas, Arabia, where they will remain in exile for life or until they can escape.

THE persons who stole $200,000 from the Matanzas (Cuba) Bank have been captured, and some of the booty has been recovered. Some of their accomplices have also been captured. The Mexican authorities aided the Cuban authorities in making the capture. Two accomplices are still at large in Mexico, but their arrest is probable.

THE assessed valuation of Cook County is $23,891,615, being an increase of nearly $1,400,000 as compared with the valuation of last year. The assessment of the South Town is $15,861,360 this year, against $14,783,583 last year. There has been a slight increase in the valuation of the West Town, and a falling off in the valuation of the North Town.

THE President of the Central Turkey College at Aintab addressed a large audience in London yesterday on the subject of Christian education in Asia Minor. He referred to the large number of educated American ladies and gentlemen now engaged in missionary work there, and that as a result of their labors 400 schools for the instruction of children existed.

THE examinations made by the President's physicians during the past four days seem to have convinced them that the ball did not penetrate the liver, that it is not located in the anterior wall of the abdomen, and that it did not pass through the abdominal cavity, but went downward after it struck the rib and is now located in the right iliac fossa, the cavity between the point of the hip-bone and the ribs which contain the smaller intestines.

MR. DU BOIS, our Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the Rhine country, writes that if there be not a copious rainfull at an early date the farmers of that region will not realize half an average wheat crop, and in some places not more than one-third of a crop. Reports from various points of Holland show that hundreds of acres of wheat have been plowed up and sowed with oats and barley, and that the Dutch farmers will not have anything like a fair harvest.

A PERSON giving the name of Patrick McLane, and who is believed to be a blacksmith of Whitehall, N. Y., presented himself at the old Capitol building at Albany yesterday with an old-fashioned gun on his shoulder, and claimed that he was Adjutant-General of the State of New York. Some of the State officials were considerably frightened, but one of them, Mr. Hyde, had courage enough to grapple with the crazy man, disarming him before any mischief was attempted.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the lawyers for the Sprague estate, said yesterday that a proposition is now pending between the creditors and the Spragues which will probably result in a settlement satisfactory to all parties. The arrangement contemplated is the purchase of the property by William, Amasa, Mary, and Fanny Sprague, part of the purchase price to be secured by mortgages. The amount to be paid is between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000, and this will give creditors 45 per cent on their claims.

EX-GOV. BAGLEY of Michigan died yesterday in San Francisco, whither he went for the benefit of his health some time ago. The deceased has been a prominent figure in Michigan politics for over a quarter of a century. He was Alderman and Mayor of Detroit, a member of the State Legislature, and was Governor of the State from 1872 to 1876. He was a candidate for United States Senator before the Republican legislative caucus last winter. The deceased was an unflinching, unswerving Republican.

JAMES W. SIMONTON, the General Agent of the New York Associated Press for the last fourteen years, tendered his resignation of that position yesterday. It was accepted, and Mr. James C. Hueston, the London Agent of the Association, was appointed in his place. Mr. Simonton's resignation is due to ill-health and the demands made on his time and attention by accumulating private business. The Association, in accepting his resignation, referred in most complimentary language to his faithfulness, zeal, and capacity.

THE *North German Gazette*, the organ of Prince Bismarck, is publishing a series of articles against free trade, with the purpose, evidently, of influencing the result of the forthcoming elections. It refers to the Cobden Club as a colossal organization for provoking political agitation abroad, and says that free trade, as interpreted by the founder of the Club, wherever applied has ruined farmers, made artisans mere machines, and made the countries who have accepted it tributaries to Manchester. The *Gazette* is rather vigorous.

THERE was a very decided improvement in the President's condition yesterday, and he seems to have already recovered the ground lost by the relapse which set in Saturday. He took an increased quantity of nourishment and relished it. He expressed himself repeatedly during the day as feeling much better. There was an entire absence of febrile feeling yesterday afternoon, which the physicians regard as a most hopeful sign. For the first time in three weeks the patient's temperature at the evening examination was normal. There was a full, free discharge of healthy pus during the day. The patient has obtained more sleep than usual, and has been greatly refreshed thereby. The physicians express the belief that the improvement of yesterday was a permanent gain, and that the patient is on the way to complete recovery.

THOSE who have hitherto been regarded as the leading Fenians at Cork and other Fenian centres in Ireland utterly discard the notion that any section of the Fenian Brotherhood were concerned in sending the infernal machines which arrived in Liverpool recently. They also condemn in the strongest terms a resort to abominable and diabolical stratagems such as are championed by O'Donovan-Rossa for the redress of Irish wrongs. The Government officials have instructed the customs officials at Cork and Queenstown to use great diligence to prevent the importation of suspicious-looking boxes and parcels.

FRANCE and Spain are snarling at one another across the Pyrenees. The Spanish Government has demanded compensation from France for the Spanish victims of the Algerian raiders at Oran. France promises to pay the relatives of those Spaniards that were killed a certain sum of "blood-money," but proposes that compensation for damages to property be determined by an International Arbitration Committee, which shall also determine the amount of compensation due to French subjects whose harvests have suffered during the "risings" in Spain. The Spanish press scout the idea of entertaining the proposals of France, and there exist among the Spaniards very bitter feelings against their Gallic neighbors.

THE hitch in the negotiations between the Boers and the English seems to have been caused by the refusal of Sir Evelyn Wood and the English Commissioners to carry on negotiations with the Boer leaders as long as the latter permitted one Buskes to act as their secretary. The Boer leaders paid no attention to the protests of Gen. Wood, and hence the trouble. The objectionable secretary is a Hollander, and during the war he acted as Paul Kruger's secretary and adviser. It is to his influence, it is said, that Kruger withheld the news of the armistice from Col. Winslow during the siege of Potchefstroom. He is also charged with having acted insolently and barbarously to English soldiers made prisoners during the war, and to have conducted himself generally as a swaggering bully.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that even should the American Government suppress the Irish dynamite organs of this country it would not have the effect of putting an end to conspiracies against the peace of England and Englishmen. It rightly concludes that men who are capable of devising infernal machines for blowing up English ships and English public buildings are not the class of persons who need a bloodthirsty leading article to induce them to do their diabolical work. The *Gazette* does not believe that O'Donovan-Rossa has been in the secret, thinking probably that if he was it would not be much of a secret. In fact the *Gazette* thinks that the English Government can better cope with its dynamite enemies if Rossa is allowed to publish his paper than if it was suppressed, as it will have a means of knowing something of the mischief that is being plotted.

IT is affirmed by the English press that Sir William Harcourt, the English Home Secretary, was informed three weeks ago of the shipment of infernal machines from this country to Liverpool. He had the name of the vessel in which they were shipped, and was made acquainted with all the circumstances, and yet, possessing this information, he was unable to discover the parties in Liverpool to whom the machines were sent. Either the English detectives are unfit for their occupation, the persons who informed Sir William Harcourt of the sending of the machines informed the parties to whom they were consigned also, or Sir William himself in his eagerness to announce the diabolical plot to destroy himself and other officials "let the cat out of the bag" too soon. This whole story about the informations and the infernal machines bears internal evidence of being largely made to order.

AN amendment to the Irish Land bill limiting its application to farms whose valuation is $500, proposed by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, brother to the Marquis of Lansdowne, was defeated yesterday in the House of Commons by a vote of 241 to 205. Notwithstanding that Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment in a vehement speech, several Liberals, including Mr. Goschen and Mr. Brand (the Speaker's son) voted for it. Many of the Irish Liberals absented themselves from the division. The smallness of the Government's majority is referred to by the London *Times* as an encouragement to the House of Lords to amend the bill in the interest of the landlords. The Lords will doubtless take the hint. Parnell's amendment in favor of striking out the emigration clause of the measure was defeated by a vote of 268 to 167, and an amendment offered by the same gentleman providing for the compulsory expropriation of absentee landlords was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

THE American Papermakers' Association held its annual Convention at Saratoga yesterday. The President's and the Secretary's reports showed that the trade has made great progress during the year, that there had been an increase in the production of book and newspaper paper of 25 per cent, and 33 per cent increase in writing-paper. The quantity exported had also increased. The average daily product of all the mills in the country is 2,500 tons. The officers and members of the Association are ardent admirers of the protective tariff on paper, as they were a year ago. The speaker referred to the advantages of protection both to their employés and the public at large in very enthusiastic terms. Senator-elect Warner Miller, of New York, has not abated one jot of his zeal in the interests of his pet monopoly. He announced himself in favor of maintaining the present tariff, though why a tariff was necessary was not made very plain by his speech. He said that paper is sold in New York as low, quality for quality, as in London. Senator Miller also announced himself in favor of subsidies to steamship lines, and made a rather unfortunate comparison by [illegible] was as much need of the [illegible] the aid of the Govern[illegible] lines as there was need [illegible] Western States and Ter[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT.

Everybody Assured that His Recovery Is Extremely Probable.

Dr. Bliss Almost Willing to Go Further, and Declare the Absence of Danger.

Dr. Agnew Unwilling to Believe that His Attendance Is Longer Necessary.

At 7 O'Clock Last Night, Pulse, 96; Temperature, 98.5; Respiration, 20.

The Grand Sleep of Tuesday Night Followed by an Equally Good One Last Night.

A Great Load Again Rising from the Hosts of People So Vitally Interested.

THREE BULLETINS.

8 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 27—8 a. m.—The President slept sweetly last night from about 8 p. m. to 5 a. m., with but a single break of short duration at 11 p. m. Since 5 this morning he has dozed quietly, awakening at intervals. There have been no rigors. He takes his nourishment well and his general condition is improving. He expresses himself as feeling better and more rested. Pulse, 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

12:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 27—12:30 p. m.—The President's wound was dressed just after the morning bulletin was issued. It looks well, and the pus, which is healthy in character, is discharging freely. Since then he has rested quietly, and takes his nourishment readily and without gastric disturbance. At present his pulse is 90; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

7 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 27—7 p. m.—The President is still resting quietly. He has been able to take more nourishment to-day than for several days past, and up to the present hour has had no febrile rise of temperature. His wound has just been dressed. It looks well, and discharges healthy pus in a sufficient quantity during the day. His pulse is now 96, temperature 98.5, respiration 20.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

THE HOURS.

7:30 A. M. WEDNESDAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27—7:30 a. m.—Information received this morning from the sick-room is in effect that the President passed a comfortable night, having obtained during the night at intervals fully six hours' sleep. After midnight a slight rise of temperature occurred, but soon passed away. There were no indications of rigor during the night. The President has expressed himself as feeling better this morning.

9 A. M.

Postmaster-General James sent the following to New York:

To H. G. Pearson: We are all rejoicing over the marked improvement in the condition of the President. It is now believed that any further danger of the recurrence of a chill is averted. There seems to be no obstacle in the way to his recovery. He slept nearly nine hours last night, and is refreshed and strengthened. Dr. Boynton just assures me that the patient is better than at any time since his injury.

THOS. L. JAMES.

10:45 A. M.

Dr. Boynton has just come from the President's chamber, and reports the patient in excellent spirits. He says his undisturbed sleep last night has greatly rested him, and he has partaken of increased nourishment this morning. The favorable change in the President's condition is plainly visible on the countenances of the immediate attendants of the sick-room, who, during the period of the fever which occurred subsequent to the incision, bore expressions of anxiety and looked generally careworn. This morning the same persons may be seen about the house bearing cheerful countenances and exhibiting an apparent air of gratification. When asked what truth there was in the statement that Mrs. Garfield had suffered extremely from the effects of the strain upon her mind during the past few days, Dr. Boynton said there was no foundation whatever for the report which had gone abroad to the effect that she was ill. "In fact," the Doctor continued, "Mrs. Garfield is feeling brighter and in better spirits this morning than at any time since she was sick. You may say that she went to ride last evening and returned feeling refreshed, and that her husband's present condition is very encouraging to her."

1 P. M.

The following has been sent by the Secretary of State:

Lowell, Minister, London: At 1 o'clock p. m. the President's condition is greatly improved. Pulse down to 90, temperature and respiration normal, and appetite good. His sleep last night was very refreshing.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary.

2 P. M.

The very favorable symptoms noted in the last official bulletin still continue. The President is free from fever, and resting quietly. Dr. Agnew returned to Philadelphia to-day, but Dr. Hamilton will take his place here to-night or to-morrow morning.

4:15 P. M.

Dr. Bliss reports a continued and steady improvement in the President's condition. He has been very quiet and comfortable throughout the day, has taken nourishment in increased quantities without any symptoms of gastric disturbance, has slept peacefully at intervals without anodynes, and, up to this hour, has been entirely free from fever. All his symptoms, in the judgment of the attending surgeons, are full of encouragement.

11 P. M.

The following was sent to-night by the Secretary of State:

Lowell, Minister, London: At 11 p. m. the President's physicians gave the most favorable account of his condition. There is a conspicuous improvement in his digestion and the restfulness of his sleep. We are by no means relieved from anxiety, but are growing more hopeful.

BLAINE, Secretary.

11:30 P. M.

The marked improvement in the President's condition, which began to be apparent yesterday, has continued steadily throughout the day, and, in the judgment of the attending surgeons, the patient has fully recovered the ground lost by the recent relapse. He has taken more nourishment to-day than in any equivalent pe[illegible] and has several times ex[illegible] feeling much better. The [illegible] usual febrile rise this [illegible] as a very encouraging feature of the case. For the first time in more than three weeks the patient's temperature at the evening examination was to-day normal. There has been no further exploration of the wound in search of fragments of bone, and no indication of the existence of such fragments or of obstructions or source of irritation whatever. The pus flows out naturally and freely through the new incision, and is of a perfectly healthy character. After the evening dressing of the wound, the patient slept quietly for three hours, and awoke a few moments since, feeling greatly refreshed. He has no fever, and has had none since yesterday. His pulse is now below 100, and his temperature and respiration normal. The attending surgeons, although by no means free from anxiety, express a hope and belief that the present improvement is a permanent gain, and that the President is on the way to recovery. Dr. Hamilton arrived here from New York at 10 to-night.

MIDNIGHT.

At 10:30 this evening your correspondent saw Gen. Swaim at the White House.

"I tell you the President is going to pull through," said the General. "He has been better to-day than any day before since he was sick. His countenance looks a good deal better, and his voice begins to sound naturally. That sleep he got last night did him a world of good, and he is having another good sleep to-night. He fell asleep at 8 o'clock, and is sleeping naturally."

"Has he had any signs of fever or of a chill to-day?"

"None whatever, and he has taken more nourishment to-day than in two or three days before."

"What has he taken?"

"Beef tea principally, but he has also taken some milk and raw egg. Everything he has taken agreed with him, and did him good."

"General, some of the newspapers say that no microscopic examination of the President's blood or of anything except the pus from the wound has been made. Is that true?"

"No, there is no truth whatever in it. Whenever the symptoms have been at all unfavorable, not only the pus, but the blood and every secretion, have been carefully examined by Dr. Woodward, who is one of the best microscopists in the country. A complete record of these examinations has been kept as part of the history of the case."

At 11 o'clock the White House was deserted by all except the surgeons and attendants who remained on duty, and there was every indication that the President would pass a comfortable night. Dr. Hamilton arrived, but did not see the patient, who was quietly sleeping.

THE LONG LANE.

A TURNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President has discontinued his milk diet, as it has been found that it does not any longer agree with him. The pain in his feet and legs has nearly entirely disappeared. When Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were here on Sunday the President asked them to tell him frankly their opinion of his real condition. They did so, withholding nothing of importance, and the President was satisfied with their conclusions. He is beginning to take new interest in outside affairs, and, altogether, appears to be recovering from his setbacks. The physicians hereafter will probably make the official bulletins fuller, in order to satisfy public interest, and to avoid the very just comment at the extreme meagreness of details which has been furnished.

DR. BOYNTON,

the cousin of the President, feels very much encouraged. He, at the request of Mrs. Garfield, has free access to the sick-room, and for the last few days has been with him from 5 in the morning until 10 at night. The examinations of the President's wound which have been made within the last four days have led to a different conclusion as to the course and

LOCATION OF THE BALL

from that which was at first entertained. It is now pretty certain that it did not penetrate the liver, and that, if it touched it, it grazed it in its downward course; that it is not located in the arterior wall of the abdomen, and did not traverse the abdominal cavity, but went downward after being interrupted by the rib, and is now located in what the doctors describe as the right iliac fossa. This is the cavity between the front of the hip-bone and the ribs which contains the small intestines.

THERE HAS NOT BEEN EVEN A RUMOR

of unfavorable symptoms around from daylight to dark. The first sentence of the morning bulletin seems to have struck the keynote of feeling for the day: "The President slept sweetly last night from about 8 to 5." There were not many well men in the city who could make as good a report as that. The day, in consequence, has been in many respects the brightest since the shooting, for, although the President has not regained the strength lost since Saturday, the wound has been brought into much better condition, and where the danger of further troubles are believed to have been very greatly lessened.

THERE IS STRONG CONFIDENCE TO-NIGHT

that the progress will now be more rapid toward full convalescence than it has yet been. For the first time there has been no febrile rise during the day, and the pulse, temperature, and all other conditions give as much promise of good as this. The surgeons, after making the morning examination, made no attempt to conceal their great satisfaction. One described the President's condition as

"TIP-TOP."

Another expressed the opinion that, except for unforeseen accidents, he seemed out of danger. This was the key upon which all the talk of the surgeons was pitched. Dr. Agnew, before leaving, spoke in the most confident and cheering manner to Mrs. Garfield, telling her he hardly thought it would be necessary for him to return at all. He may do so, however, as a matter of precaution, and because the consulting surgeons have been anxious, and still are, to have constant advice and help, and to share the extraordinary responsibilities of the case with the eminent gentlemen called for consultation.

THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF

partook of the general cheerfulness. He spoke most decidedly of the improvement he experienced. He was also able to take food with a relish.

Those about him to-day say his countenance and his voice give marked indications of his improvement.

MRS. GARFIELD

is reported to be in excellent spirits, and corresponding health, to-day. She was less unfavorably affected by the sudden appearance of the bad symptoms on Saturday than any one of the White-House family, and she has been one of the first to fully recover from the added strain which followed that day of anxiety. The situation may be described as one of universal hope and strong confidence in recovery, and the surgeons share these feelings to a greater extent than at any time since the shooting. At the same time the case remains, in all minds, a serious one; but the opening of the wound, which followed the operation upon the abscess, is regarded as having placed the patient in excellent condition to successfully meet all future difficulties.

"THIS IS THE BRIGHTEST DAY I HAVE HAD since I was shot," said the President cheerfully, this evening, as he lay looking out dreamily upon the Washington Monument. The hopeful remark of the President was shared by all those about him, and the doctors have received it as another sign of the favorable progress of the case. This hopefulness has been further increased by the fact that late to-night Dr. Bliss privately informed a member of the Cabinet that he considered the President

OUT OF DANGER.

"I come to bid you good morning, Mrs. Garfield," said Dr. Agnew, just before leaving for the train this morning. "I am going to Philadelphia. Dr. Hamilton will be here to-night. Everything looks so cheerful and hopeful that I can leave without any apprehensions. The President is certainly doing very, very well." The reassuring words of the eminent surgeon to Mrs Garfield created hope, both inside and outside the Executive Mansion. The bulletins, which have been issued with greater frequency during the day, have confirmed these hopeful views, and to-night there probably is greater confidence in Washington in the certainty of the President's recovery than there ever has been. He seems to have recovered from the effects of the last relapse, with the additional advantage of having overcome important obstacles.

"THERE IS BUT ONE MORE DANGER

to be apprehended in the President's case," said Dr. Bliss to-night after the wound was dressed and the bulletins prepared. "That danger is pyæmia, and it is not likely to occur for a long time, and we are extremely confident, almost certain, that it will not occur at all. The President is doing very, very well. We could not hope to have him do better.

HIS SLEEP LAST NIGHT

was the best that he has had since he was wounded. He slept right through until 5 o'clock without a break.—a sweet, perfect, natural sleep, and we watched him, to see that he would not sleep too much, and become too tired by it. But he did not, and he awoke very much refreshed. He has had a good appetite during the day. His food agreed with him. The fever has not returned, he has some naps, and says himself that he feels very much better. You can say that the

INDICATIONS ARE VERY HOPEFUL,

that he has recovered from the effects of last Saturday and Sunday, and is as well if not better than he was before." Being asked if any further information had been obtained as to

THE LOCATION OF THE BALL,

Dr. Bliss said nothing more was known. They still believed it to be lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen, in front of the hip, at the point where the discoloration was observed a few days after the shooting. There is no present purpose of attempting to remove the ball. Dr. Bliss also stated that he was certain now that the President would progress continuously towards recovery. He said that he had never lost his confidence in the President's ultimate recovery, and he felt more certain of it to-night than he ever had.

CALLERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, the Hon. John A. Kasson, and the Hon. T. O. Howe, who has just returned from his duties as a member of the International Monetary Conference, and Representative Dezendorf were among the callers at the White House to-day. Outside of these and representatives of one or two foreign legations, and members of the Cabinet, there were but few callers to-day.

THE ASSASIN.

HIS LIFE IN JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Guiteau's life in jail does not differ from that of any other prisoner. He is kept by himself, but, in no sense, is he in solitary confinement. He is able to talk with the other prisoners, and talks with the guard on all matters not relating to the President. He has not seen any newspaper, but, within a day or two, has read the following books: "From the Clouds to the Mountains," by Jules Verne; "How She Came into Her Kingdom," and "Nine Years Among the Convicts, or Prison Reminiscences," by E. Smith. Although he claims to be a theologian and a pious man, he has not yet been observed to have spent any time in devotion. He has not asked for a lawyer, and has indicated that he is lawyer enough to manage his own case. He has not manifested a single trace of insanity in any form, and no person connected with the jail believes he is in the slightest degree insane.

THE FIRST CASE

of a charge of carrying a pistol since the President was shot was brought before the police court to-day, and the Justice imposed the maximum penalty, which is $50, or ninety days in the Work-House. A negro who was drunk left a street-car because his fare had been demanded of him, and fired a pistol twice at the car after leaving it. The plea of his counsel was that he was drunk. The Court remarked that being drunk was no reason why he should be excused, but a drunken man or any other "crank" is liable to shoot the President, or anybody else, and it is drunken and cranky men and thieves that make it necessary for legislation against carrying weapons. If none but honest men carried weapons to shoot down thieves and roughs, then there would be no need of legislation against the carrying of weapons, but, on the contrary, every honest person would indorse the practice. But, as it is, the honest people get the worst of it. The practice of carrying pistols and other deadly weapons is very general among both colored and white people here.

NO FRIEND ON EARTH.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The *Star* to-day publishes an interview with Gen. Crocker, Warden of the jail, about Guiteau. Crocker said, speaking of Guiteau: "There has been no event in his life during the past week that is worthy of mention. He eats, sleeps, and wakes up like any other prisoner. No one has come to see him from the day he was brought here. No one has manifested any friendly interest in him. He does not seem to have any friends. His brother-in-law was here, but he did not appear to take any special interest in him. There was no animosity shown, however. If his mother, or brother, or any of his friends come to see him, I would let them see him, just as I would do in the case of any other prisoner. The only people who have been here to see him are those who came out of mere curiosity. Guiteau is as quiet as any other prisoner. He seems to have made up his mind to patiently await the result. He has not asked for a lawyer. He has not asked to see any one. I asked him if he wanted a lawyer. He said no, not at present. He claims to be a lawyer himself. He knows enough not to talk. He is sane enough not to talk. He hasn't even expressed a desire to talk with any one except Mr. Bailey, the stenographer, who has been taking his statement. He has sometimes asked to have him come. There is

NO SUCH THING AS SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

in this jail. Guiteau can hear the other prisoners talk, and can talk with them, though he is separated from them. The guards talk with him on subjects connected with his prison life, but not about the President. Nobody here wants to talk with him about his crime. I do not think he has any knowledge of the President's condition. He reads a great deal."

"Does he get the newspapers?"

"He has no newspapers. He reads mostly the Bible and serious works. There is nothing peculiar about him. No, I take no stock in his insanity. There has been nothing in his actions here to indicate it any more than in the condition of other criminals. I don't think he is a man of strong moral convictions."

Gen. Crocker said Guiteau reads the Constitution of the United States and the Bible more than any other books belonging to the jail library. No letters come to the jail for Guiteau.

WESTERN NAIL ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—There was a well-attended meeting of the Western Nail Association here to-day, Mr. Vance, of Wheeling, occupying the chair. General discussion developed that stocks everywhere were unusually light. The Wheeling mills reported that they were lightly stocked, and that the demand was unusually good. After this ventilation of the state of the trade, a resolution was adopted reaffirming the rates adopted at the meeting of June 15,—that is, a $2.75 selling rate subject to no discount, except 2 per cent for cash. The outlook, it is stated, is an unusually bright one for the trade. Little or no speculation is indulged, and the demand is considered a legitimate and healthy one.

BOYS IN BLUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The third annual reunion of Macoupin County soldiers and sailors will be held at the fair-grounds near this city on the 4th of August. Great preparations are being made by the local committees. Twenty thousand people are expected to be present from this and adjoining counties. The speakers of the day will be Gen. John A. Logan and Gen. A. J. Smith of St. Louis. The Frank Blair Post of the Grand Army of the Republic have been invited. Every effort will be made to make this the largest gathering of Boys in Blue that ever was held in Central Illinois.

NEW YORK.

Opinion of Dr. Hamilton on Leaving Home for Washington.

Traffic, as Shown by the Banks, Astoundingly Large for July.

An Increase of Nearly 40 Per Cent Over 1880, and 65 Per Cent Over 1879.

The Unparalleled Activity Doubtless Kept Up by the Present Railroad War.

The Sprague Estate to Be Purchased by Members of the Family.

General Quietude Reigning in the Produce Markets—A Bear Boom in Stocks.

Anxiety of the British Consul Over a Torpedo Now Constructing.

DR. HAMILTON.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS THE SOURCE OF SATISFACTION TO HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Dr. Frank H. Hamilton left the city for Washington by an early train this afternoon. Prior to his departure he said that his visit to the President's bedside was not in response to any summons, but was in accordance with an arrangement entered into with Dr. Agnew, by which it has been planned that one or the other of the consulting physicians shall be constantly within ready call. The official bulletins issued during the morning had been received by Dr. Hamilton, and were the source of much satisfaction to him. The 8 o'clock bulletin was specially pleasing, mentioning the nine successive hours of sound sleep of the President from 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Referring to the removal of splinters of bone from the wound, the Doctor said that therein lay

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM,

but the fact should rather be recognized as an encouraging feature of the case. Other splinters, it was added, will drop away as time progresses. As to the new drainage-tubes which he has had made, Dr. Hamilton said: "This action upon my part has no especial significance. The tubes are not essentially different from those now in use by President Garfield's physicians, and my only hope is that the new tubes will be a little nearer perfection and do the work a little more thoroughly, if possible. Their manufacture does not indicate any new departure in treatment."

MONEY.

TREMENDOUS ACTIVITY.

NEW YORK, July 27.—From the *Public*: "Looking at the records of the business transacted, it is difficult to believe it is midsummer. Until the last week in November, the Clearing-Houses had never made so large exchanges in any week, at New York or elsewhere, as they made during the third week in July. In comparison with the corresponding week last year, the increase in the aggregate is 44.7 per cent; in the aggregate outside New York, 30.2 per cent; and in exchanges at New York, less double the market value of the stocks sold, 38.4 per cent. But the comparison loses much of its force if it is not remembered that in July, 1880, also, exchanges showed an increase of 25 per cent in the aggregate, and 20 per cent outside of New York, over those of the corresponding week of 1879. The following shows amount of exchanges at San Francisco for the week ending July 16, and at other cities for the week ending July 23:

New York	$934,014,125
Boston	85,524,377
Philadelphia	49,336,806
Chicago	38,519,107
Cincinnati	16,000,000
St. Louis	15,411,391
Baltimore	13,948,263
San Francisco	12,233,899
Pittsburg	8,282,764
Louisville	7,997,868
New Orleans	6,769,004
Milwaukee	5,901,609
Providence	4,384,100
Kansas City	2,000,000
Cleveland	1,985,134
Hartford	1,177,287
Indianapolis	1,745,446
New Haven	1,403,583
Lowell	440,210
Syracuse	357,623
Total	$1,206,135,596
Outside New York	272,121,471

EVERY CITY EXCEPT BALTIMORE

shares in the increase, and it was so last week also. At least for the time, the trade of Baltimore seems unfavorably affected, possibly by the low rail rates, since the commerce of that city with the interior is wholly dependent upon the railroads, and is liable to be largely diverted when the roads are moving produce at rates as low as water lines can offer. New York and Boston keep pace closely in the rate of increase, but the increase at New York, in excess about 38.4 per cent, may reasonably be attributed to the greater volume of speculation in stocks. Chicago, doubtless because of enormous dealings in grain and provisions which partially successful, "corners" have stimulated, also shows a gain of nearly 50 per cent, and at Louisville, New Orleans, and Lowell, the increase is more than 50 per cent. Cincinnati fares much better than Philadelphia, and the latter city and St. Louis seem unfavorably affected, as well as Baltimore, in comparison with the other cities, by the low rates charged for rail transportation. But the fluctuations of traffic at the different cities are insignificant when the volume of trade at all is so large, and, in the aggregate, so far beyond all precedent for the season.

PRODUCE.

GENERAL QUIETUDE IN THE MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—There was an unusual and general quietude in all the markets this morning, the cliques either waiting for the bears to get heart again, or for them to cover up their old contracts. This is about all there is to the produce market in these days. Since option dealing has been introduced, the old-fashioned law of supply and demand, which once governed trade when it was legitimately conducted, has now given place to exactly the opposit conditions. Receipts of wheat here are large, mainly of red, in anticipation of the "July corner," which was run last week. There are a few believers here in a dispatch from Chicago, published in the *Times* of this city this morning, which, among a lot of other improbable things, states that President Rockafeller, of the Standard Oil Company, is behind the "Cincinnati crowd" in

THE WHEAT DEAL IN CHICAGO.

Armour doesn't want the public to believe it is himself, as no one would go against him, and then his occupation as a speculator would be gone. The public still believes that he is the party, and it will be money poorly invested in paying for sending out such dispatches as the above. Besides, Mr. Rockafeller, like the Armours, has been very successful in attending to his own business, and has never been known to go outside of the oil market for the purpose of cornering prices, and it is not probable he is now going to dispute the control of the wheat market with Armour, who is at home in this trade. The increased export demand here yesterday afternoon at a break of two cents in No. 2 red wheat was chiefly for the Continent, and at four cents less than the last business was done.

THE UNITED KINGDOM TOOK LITTLE

or none, as the stocks are heavy, as well as those of France, and the purchases yesterday for French markets are thought to be largely to cover speculative sales in Paris, as shippers who do most of that trade received no orders. This market is about three-fourths of a cent better with Chicago this morning, while corn is dull at one-half a cent decline, and oats are pressed for sale by the clique.

Lard opened firmer, and eased back, in part owing to the report, which Mr. Foster denies, that Ward, Foster & Co. were buying a good deal of August and September lard here yesterday for Armour, Plankinton & Co. Rawson and other shrewd operators are also buying July for a rise, and Plankinton predicts one-quarter cent for September lard. The refiners are at work on new orders, which looks as though the Germans are getting sick of standing short and covering up their contracts.

STREET TALK.

A BEAR BOOM IN STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—"The short interest in the market," said a broker to-day, "is becoming enormous. There is something like a bear boom under way. People sell now just as they buy when prices are high and advancing. They go with the crowd, and they will get hurt. There is another feature. It does not take as much money to operate upon the bear side as it does to be a bull. The consequence is that the operators in 100 share lots on the bull side are selling fifty shares at a time, and are realizing only to sell a thousand. The result of this course can readily be foreseen. It is estimated that two operators have out 20,000 shares of Northern Pacific, that one operator has out 30,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, that the short interest in Western Union is not less than 200,000 shares, and in Jersey Central is at least 70,000 shares."

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

NO SYNDICATE FOR ITS PURCHASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A rumor having prevailed for some time that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of purchasing the Sprague estate and settling with the creditors, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, one of the lawyers of the Spragues, was seen this afternoon and made the following statement: "No settlement has yet been definitly arranged. A proposition is now pending between the creditors and the Spragues, which will probably result in the purchase by William, Amasa, Mary, and Fanny Sprague of the property. If the settlement can be effected all litigation will cease at once. There never has been a syndicate in the matter, and

THE PAPERS HAVE BEEN WRONG

in stating that there was. Gen. Butler never proposed to purchase the property, nor will he, in the event of its purchase, have any interest whatever. Neither will either of his associates. The arrangement contemplated is the purchase of the property by the Spragues, who will secure the funds to pay for it on a mortgage. The amount to be paid is something like $3,500,000 or $4,000,000, and this will give the creditors 45 or 50 per cent of their claims."

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE MUTUAL UNION COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has completed its lines so far that at a meeting of the managers of the Company to-day it was decided to open offices as once for public business. The reports of Superintendents showed that the lines were in perfect working order between Boston and Washington. Offices will be opened immediately at all the principal points on this line,—Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other places. In some of these cities offices have been already selected, and it is expected that they will be opened for public business in a few days.

A TARIFF OF RATES

has not yet been made, but it is understood that it will be such as to attract a part of the telegraph business of the country to the new company. Lines to Buffalo and Pittsburg will be ready for business in the first week of August, and it is expected that they will be completed as far West as Chicago early in September. It was a subject of remark in Wall street to-day that this Company had been enabled to finish its lines without hindrance in States through which the American Union Company forced its way with great difficulty.

TORPEDOES.

A QUEER TRANSACTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A little over two years ago a man of gentlemanlike manner, though clad in oddly misfitting clothes, called at the office of the Delamater Iron-Works and inquired for one of the partners. The firm consisted of two members,—C. H. Delamater, and G. H. Robinson. The stranger looked, it is said, like a priest in workingmen's clothes, but had a shrewd eye for business. He told the two partners that he had invented a submarine torpedo boat, and wished them to build it. He said it must be about thirty feet in length by six feet in diameter, and shaped like a cigar. The material must be riveted iron. He went on at some length to explain his ideas, and when he had finished he inquired

HOW MUCH A VESSEL WOULD COST.

One of the gentlemen looked at him attentively for a moment, and surmised that $20,000 would pay for it. The visitor said he thought that was reasonable enough, and spoke of entering into a contract with the builders. They asked for his backers, and he promptly answered that he would never divulge their names. Then he was asked who the vessel was intended for, and he said that that too must remain his secret. He refused to say anything more, and the negotiations came to a stand still for a time. In a few days he returned, and again approached the iron-workers. This time he had a scheme which he unfolded carefully. It was that an estimate be made of the exact cost of the work, that it be divided up by the number of weeks it would take to do it. He said that he would pay what was due at the end of every week. He added that he would pay them in greenbacks, as checks would lead to the discovery of

THE MEN WHO WERE BACKING HIM.

He then gave his name as John P. Holland, of 139 Colden street, Newark. He said that he had formerly been a teacher in a Roman Catholic school in Paterson. The agreement was drawn up, and the next week he appeared, accompanied by a clever young engineer whom nobody seemed to know and whose name has not yet been ascertained, though diligent inquiry was made. They had full and accurate working plans drawn up, and the work began at once. The young engineer appeared only occasionally, but Holland made extraordinary efforts to gain the good will of the men and made himself so agreeable with his ready smile and Irish wit that even the Superintendent, a Scotchman of severe and determined mein, was led to speak of him yesterday as a very good fellow and a very affable gentleman indeed.

HE NEVER LOST HIS TEMPER

with the workmen, though he had some trouble with one or two, who openly avowed their belief that the vessel was for the Fenians. He was quite regular for a time with the money, and carried the project through a period of two years with noticeable tact. The clever young engineer appeared at intervals and made exhaustive examinations of the work.

Mr. Robertson, the partner of Mr. De La Mater, said to-day that it was a very queer transaction, and continued that his idea was that the boat was for the Fenians. Some time before the boat was finished Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, called on us and had a long conference as to the probable destination of the boat. He was very much exercised over the matter, and gave it his personal attention. He asked about the proportions and workings of the boat. Mr. Archibald was obliged to retire on the death of his son, and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards succeeded. Mr. Edwards, who is convinced that

THE BOAT IS INTENDED FOR FENIANS

to blow up English vessels, became even more interested in it than his predecessor. We finished her in April, and in May Holland took her away. First she went to Hoboken. Speculation and curiosity were rife to see what he would do with her, but he artfully made her fast, and left her entirely alone till the curiosity had died away. Then he made an experiment. He got into her and went under water, and stayed there for an hour, steamed about, and came back again. I got this information from a man who was on the grounds. I was also told that Mr. Pierrepont Edwards was on the grounds, but have no proof of it. Well, on the Fourth of July he again went down in her, and, as near as I can learn, has never been heard from since. Mr. Edwards feared that she had been stowed in the hold of some ship and taken abroad. This is impossible, though, as there are only two derricks in the city that could lift her and properly stow her away. We own both derricks. She is a torpedo boat, and could be tremendously effective in sinking vessels.

IT HAS BEEN A QUEER PROCEEDING

from the start. We entered into the contract with caution, but if the thing is to be used for this underhand warfare we will always regret it."

Mr. Holland at first refused to give any particulars as to the building of the craft when approached, but finally conceded that one of the parties ordering it was Dr. William Carroll, a trustee of the Philadelphia Skirmishing Fund, and continued: "I admit that I said it was for the Turks at one time and for the Russians at another, because I didn't care to tell who it was for. In fact it was for myself. When I was half through with the work I had to fight one of my riveters, who gave it as his opinion that the thing was for the Fenians; but the funniest part of all was the way the British Consul hung around. He was very anxious, and exerted himself to the utmost, but he didn't find out a blessed thing. I led him on to all sorts of notions, but I don't think he got any satisfaction. When the boat was finished she could go under water."

The torpedo boat was found to-day at Bergen's wharf, and to a reporter the man in charge said that the three Irishmen were interested in her.

THE WARREN INQUIRY.

SUMMING UP BY COUNSEL IN THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

NEW YORK, July 27.—At the sitting of the Warren Court of Inquiry to-day, Stickney, counsel for Gen. Warren, concluded his summing up. He recapitulated the points covered in his review of the case, including the allegations against Gen. Warren of delay, neglect of orders, and his apparent desire that Gen. Sheridan's efforts should fail. Maj. Gardner, after a short interval, took up the case for respondent. His argument has been put in type. It covers every point taken by the applicant's counsel. It contains on an estimate about 100,000 words. Maj. Gardner first intended to submit it without reading, but changed his mind. In opening his argument Maj. Gardner claimed that Gen. Sheridan had been placed in an unusual and remarkable position through

PRESIDENT HAYES' VERY PECULIAR ORDERS.

Counsel made the point that upward of sixteen years had passed since the battle which led to the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and the end of the Rebellion. Since then many of the principal actors in the battle had died, including three Major-Generals,—Devens and Custer, who commanded cavalry divisions, and Griffin, who commanded a division of the Fifth Corps. They had a large share of confidence in Gen. Sheridan, and could have given the Court

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

He then considered the law governing the inquiry. "If a commanding general," he said, "is to be called upon to explain why or wherefore he did certain things on such a field, common justice requires that he shall be called to do so when the circumstances are fresh in the recollection both of the witnesses and himself. He should not be required, after a lapse of sixteen years, to account for his military conduct."

SIMONTON.

RESIGNATION OF THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, July 27.—James W. Simonton, who has occupied the position of general agent of the New York Associated Press, to-day tendered his resignation, and James C. Hueston, at present London agent of the New York Association, was appointed to succeed him. A desire to give greater attention to private interests and recover health impaired by too close attention to office duties were the chief causes which led to his resignation. The Association, at a full meeting to-day, authorized the Executive Committee to express appreciation of the services of the general agent in the following communication:

"The Executive Committee of the Associated Press, to whom was intrusted the duty of preparing an expression of the opinion of the Association in regard to the voluntary retirement of James W. Simonton as general agent, report as follows:

"That Mr. Simonton has been general agent of the Association since Nov. 5, 1866, and that in all these years he has discharged the duties of his responsible and arduous work with great fidelity to the several members of the Association, and general acceptance to the public. The office is one which requires capacity, integrity, and industry, and we have never found the general agent wanting in any of these qualities. Mr. Simonton leaves the Association of his own free will, and not at the request or wish of any of its members. In accepting his resignation our best wishes go with him for his complete restoration to health, for his personal happiness, and prosperity in all the future of his life.

"ERASTUS BROOKS,
"In behalf of the Executive Committee."

ITEMS.

MRS. COLEMAN, THE MURDERER OF GEORGE COLES, COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The inquest in the case of George Coles, shot on the Bowery by Mrs. Coleman, was continued this morning. The Coroner overruled the objections of the prisoner's counsel to the admission of the ante-mortem statement of the deceased, and it was read. One of the employés in Miner's Theatre testified to seeing Mrs. Coleman at the theatre, where she introduced herself as a single woman. After some further unimportant testimony, including that of medical men, the inquest was closed and submitted to the jury, who, after some hours' absence, returned a verdict that Coles came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Mrs. Coleman. The woman returned no answer to the question as to what she had to say, and was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants landed at Castle Garden to-day, 1,833; landed since Sunday, 3,408.

CINCINNATI LUMBER-DEALERS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—At a conference of lumber-dealers at the Furniture-Builders' Exchange to-day, a new system of grading lumber was considered and referred to a committee of lumber-dealers for report. It was decided to appoint a Board of Examiners, who shall appoint an inspector of lumber and fix fees for inspection. The Board of Examiners is to be appointed by the Builders' Exchange, the Board of Trade, the Furniture Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce.

A BAD MAN WITH A RAZOR.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon two colored men named respectively Albert Brown and John Depue engaged in a dispute at No. 106 Harrison street over some trifling circumstance. Brown drew a razor from some hidden recess at the back of his neck, and with four desperate slashes cut Depue that number of times—three wounds in the back and one in the left arm—though not dangerous withal. He was attended by Dr. Hildebrand. Depue has but lately been released from the House of Correction and bears a bad reputation. Brown is not so well known.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Frank Bengen, of No. 2311 Hanover street, and Peter Conrath, who lives next door thereunto, engaged in a fight at 8:30 o'clock last night about an unknown affair. Bengen drew a pocket-knife and thrust it into Conrath's left side, inflicting a wound an inch and a half deep between the eighth and ninth ribs. Dr. W. F. Moore attended the wounded one and pronounced his injuries trivial unless inflammation sets in. Bengen, the assailant, was locked up by Officer Quinlan at the Twenty-second Street Station.

AN UNKNOWN BODY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—The body of an unknown man was found in Wyandotte County, Kansas, to-day, about eight miles from Wyandotte, with the pockets cut open and an empty pocketbook on the ground near. There was nothing by which the body could be identified, as death apparently occurred two or three weeks ago. This is the third dead body found in the same locality within the past three weeks, and all as mysterious as the present case.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 27.—It is given out here that the report of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth will favor President Bartlett.

Another Morgan Story—The Much-Drowned and Oft-Killed Man Dies in Smyrna.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—*To the Editor of the San Francisco Alta:* In your issue of the 10th inst. comes from Oregon the old story of Morgan's affair again, which has been for the last half century a revised sensation, but which should have been long ago forgotten if rational evidence of the truth had been accepted. In the year 1849 the writer of this article was detained some three weeks in the island of Malta, while waiting for a passage to Constantinople. He there became acquainted with two persons prominent in Morgan's history. These were Mr. William Winthrop, our Consul at Malta, and a Mr. Muir, an Englishman, who kept a book store on the Strada Realla, in Balletta. Both of these gentleman had been formerly engaged in commerce in Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and knew William Morgan well by the exhibition of the first proof-sheets of his book-letters addressed to him formerly, by his own account of himself, and many points of corroborative evidence. There was no doubt of his being the identical Morgan among the many English and Americans who knew him. His story was that he was abducted, as known, from Rochester, N. Y., taken across the river, and given in the middle of it to another party, two of whom were British officers, and put upon a ship bound to the Levant. Under a sworn promise never to return, his life was spared. He lived a precarious life in Smyrna, was very poor, and lived on the charities of the Franks. Both Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Muir saw him die one Sunday morning on a bench in front of a Turkish café. The writer found the café just as described, on a street leading to the Jews' burying-ground, some weeks later. On questioning Mr. Winthrop why an event so important as to affect our politics at the time had not been published, he assured the writer it had been done, and overwhelming proofs of the facts sent to the United States at the time, and the writer distinctly remembers when a boy reading the same; but, as Thurlow Weed said at the time, he was "a good enough Morgan" for the election. Perhaps no one cared to hear of his living afterward. Neither Winthrop nor Muir were Masons at the time. Mr. Winthrop is now an advanced one. Some years since the writer lived in the same hotel with Judge Gillis, one of the men tried for the abduction, and who was familiarly known as the man who killed Morgan. On relating the above facts to him he replied that for all the Masons did to him he (Morgan) might be living yet. And it seems reasonable that the whole absurd story of his murder by the Masons should be understood and forgotten.

Typographical Celebration.

The printers of Vienna propose to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the introduction of Gutenburg's art in that city in a manner befitting so memorable an event. An illustrated book, prepared in the best style of the printer's craft, and treating of the history of the art in the Austrian Capital from its infancy, is to be one feature of the celebration. Another will be an exposition of all the inventions and improvements made during the gradual development of printing. Twenty prominent printers and publishers of Paris will attend the festivities, and all the leading cities of Europe are expected to send representatives.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Positive Information that Jesse James Killed Conductor Westfall.

Rumor that One of the Gang of Murderers Has Been Arrested.

Two Philadelphia Lawyers Convicted of the Forgery of a Will.

A Revolting Case of Filial Neglect and Inhuman Treatment Near Baltimore.

Assassination of a Young Student in Tennessee While Reciting His Lesson.

THE JAMES BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—Information was received by officials here to-day which places the killing of Conductor Westfall, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, on the head of Jesse James. Beyond all doubt Frank James was not in the car on the night of the train robbery, where the shooting occurred, but was one of the men that pulled the baggageman from the side door of the express car and afterwards personally took the valuables from the safe. The informant is a man who was on the east-bound Rock Island train on the night of July 15, and who knows the James boys well. For fear of being recognized by Jesse and killed he hid under a seat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 27.—A rumor has just reached the city at this hour (11.30 p. m.) that Pope Wells, thought to be one of the Winston train robbers, was arrested at Hall's Station, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, to-night. There is no telegraphic communication, and particulars are not now obtainable.

INHUMAN PARENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—A revolting case of neglect and inhuman treatment of children was brought to light in the little suburban village of Hampden, near this city, to-day. The perpetrators of this cruelty, which rivals the horrible exploits of Shepherd Cowley in New York, were William Donnelly, a quarryman, and his wife, and the victims were their two children, Annie, aged 14 years, and Willie, 12 years. Both the parents have been addicted to drink for the past two years, and it was in their fits of drunkenness that they persecuted their little ones. Annie and Willie were daily driven out, no matter how inclement the weather, to beg about the villages to keep themselves from starving, as they were given no food at home. They were fed by persons living in the vicinity, although they could not be induced to leave their worthless parents. Several weeks ago they ceased making their daily rounds, and the ladies about the neighborhood who had been in the habit of what had become of them. Donnelly and his wife keeping them, besought their husbands to inquire had also been missing from about the taverns of the town for some time. Several men accordingly visited the old shanty occupied by the Donnelly family to-day, and made a terrible discovery. The boy Willie was found lying upon a pallet of straw in a starving condition. He was naked and covered with filth, and so wasted that his thigh-bones nearly protruded through the skin. In his pangs of hunger he had gnawed the flesh off the knuckles of his hands. It is thought he had been lying in the house without a morsel of food for nearly a week. He was removed in an unconscious and dying condition to Mt. Hope Asylum. The child had no doubt been taken sick, and the brutal parents had wantonly left him behind them on their departure to starve and die. Where they have gone is not known, but the police are searching for them. The young girl Annie is also missing, and it is supposed they forced her to go with them.

ASSASINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the assassination in the eastern part of Giles County of James Goodrum while reciting a Latin lesson to Prof. Dwyer. He was shot in the left side near the heart and instantly killed. W. W. Rea, a neighbor, has been arrested on suspicion. Circumstantial evidence against him is very strong. Rea and Goodrum had been on bad terms for a long time, Goodrum impeaching the testimony of the former in a case last year. Rea, who had repeatedly threatened Goodrum, borrowed a double-barreled gun from a neighbor, as also a newspaper, saying he intended going on a hunt. Proceeding to his home, Rea discharged both barrels of the weapon, reloaded them with buckshot, using part of the newspaper for wadding. After the assassination the assasin was traced within a short distance of Rea's house, and the wadding found at the scene of the crime corresponded exactly with part of a paper that had been left at the house when Rea reloaded. Deceased was 25 years old, and highly esteemed. Goodrum, against whom the feeling is intense, is in jail at Pulaski, and may be lynched.

THE GREAT PITTSTON FIGHT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 27.—Alexander Jackson, Aaron Hill, and Albert, the circus men arrested here on a charge of shooting a man named Moran at a dance in Pittston early on July 16, while on the way to the cars, informed the officers that the man who fired the shot would be with the circus at Carlisle to-day. Hill and Long were then sent back to jail, and Jackson was taken to Carlisle, where he pointed out John Vancour as the one who fired the shots and Frank Sprong as a witness. These were arrested, and on the way to Harrisburg Vancour acknowledged that he had fired two shots during the fight in which Moran was killed. Hill and Long were discharged, and Vancour, Jackson, and Sprong held. Jackson and Sprong are witnesses.

A DOCTOR ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 27.—A perfect volcano burst in the upper-ten society here to-day by the arrest of Dr. F. W. Bothrick, a rich and popular physician. He is charged with abortion, but several other crimes are included—viz.: seduction, adultery, and fornication. He is a married man with a respectable family. While attending a patient about a year ago professionally it is alleged that he seduced her, and that recently he performed an abortion upon her. The Court now has in its possession the sworn statement of the girl and her mother, and the medicine of which she took to produce the abortion. The examination of the case was adjourned, the Doctor giving bonds.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—A horrible crime was committed at Grain Valley, near Independence, last night, by two men named Tom Ochard and Tivis. These men went to the house of James Keating, in his absence, and both fiends ravished his young wife. Both men were arrested to-day and held under guard at that place. Threats of lynching were freely indulged in. It was expected the prisoners would be taken to Independence jail to-night. The fact that they were kept at Grain Valley tends to the suspicion that they will be summarily dealt with before morning. About a year ago Tivis committed an outrage of the same nature upon the wife of his present companion in crime.

ESCAPE OF A BAD LOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 27.—The reported jail-delivery at Danville, Yell County, is confirmed by reports received to-day. Nine prisoners escaped by means of a wooden key. Two guards were there at the time, and succeeded in capturing two prisoners,—Meyers and Taylor. Those who escaped are as follows: Burcham, who murdered Dr. Saddler, in Franklin County, in 1879; Bruce, who murdered White, near Dardanelle, in 1880; Brown, Hubbard, Wines, and Massey, charged with burglary; and Dyson, the notorious safe-burglar.

HUNTING FOR PARKER.

TROY, N. Y., July 27.—Charles Parker, a guide in the Adirondacks, while guiding Mrs. George Bull from Forked Lake to Long Lake, where she was to be a guest of ex-Senator Platt, made a dastardly assault upon the woman. All the guides in the Adirondacks are hunting for Parker, swearing to capture him dead or alive.

DR. CREAM.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Last night Chief of Police Barnes, of Windsor, Ont., opposit this city, and Sheriff Ames, of Boone County, Ill., went to a hotel at Belle River, a small town on the Great Western Railroad about seventeen miles from Windsor, and arrested a man alleged to be Dr. Thomas N. Cream, whose doings made so much sensation at Chicago a few months ago, where he was charged with being an abortionist. He is now accused of the murder of Daniel Stott, of Belvidere, Ill., by means of poison administered in a prescription of the Doctor, who was attending the man. Cream is now in jail, and will be examined before extradition next week Wednesday.

GEORGE M'COY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 27.—About 8 p. m. James Mahoney, agent, and John Kelly, porter at the Ferrysburg depot, saw a man hanging around the depot whom they spotted as George McCoy, who shot Porter Hackley, of Muskegon. Mahoney telephoned Sheriff Vaupell, who soon arrived, and arrested and lodged McCoy in Grand Haven Jail. He had a revolver with two empty chambers, acknowledged he was the man, and said, "Whisky did it, not me."

PUGNACIOUS POLITICIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—Col. R. M. Edwards, Greenback candidate for Governor of Tennessee at the last election, was assaulted by Albert Akers, a prominent Democrat, this morning, and severely beaten. The trouble was occasioned by a financial matter. Akers was arrested and required to give bond to keep the peace, and bound over in $1,000 for trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

THE WRONG MAN KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—Solomon Oden, residing at Brentwood, twelve miles from Nashville, loaded a gun and started in search of Thomas Mack with the intention of killing him. The gun exploded while Oden was handling it, and fatally injured him.

OFFICER MAHONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—J. Emmet Murray of Chicago, was in the city to-day to see the Governor and ask him to offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers of Officer Mahoney, of Chicago. The matter will receive the Governor's attention when he returns.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—William R. Dickinson and Joel Vanarsdalen, lawyers, were convicted this afternoon of forging the will of Robert Whitaker, by which it was proposed to divert the estate, valued at $800,000, to their own ends.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 27.—The man MacElfrish, who was shot in the abdomen Monday night by a sister of his divorced wife while threatening the latter's life, died to-night.

FIRE RECORD.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 27.—Fire here this afternoon burned a dry-kiln and barn owned by the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, and most of their contents, including quite a large quantity of fine cherry lumber. The fire caught from the apparatus for heating the kiln. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and is substantially covered by insurance.

AT ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 27.—The three-story frame store building, owned by Andrew Walter, and occupied by Philip Pethybridge as a meat market, was discovered to be on fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The fire department turned out and saved the building, though badly scorched. The loss is not over $800.

AT STILLWATER, MINN.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 27.—A fire which caught from the cook's shanty at Henderson & McCossick's sawmill (as the engineer gave out), spread to the lumber and destroyed $10,000 worth, on which there was no insurance.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine No. 23 at 5:25 yesterday morning was caused by sparks from the furnace setting fire to some shavings in the carshops of Wells, French & Co., at the corner of Paulina street and Blue Island avenue.

AT ONEONTA, N. Y.

ONEONTA, N. Y., July 27.—Five business houses on Main street and West Broad street burned. Loss, $27,000; insurance, $15,000.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture Insists that the Disease Exists in the Western States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 27.—In the course of an interview with Dr. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on the cattle trade, he said: "Notwithstanding the reports from the United States pleuro-pneumonia exists in Nova Scotia. I am in a position to state positively that there is no cattle disease in the Dominion which is mentioned in the British order in council regarding cattle importations into Great Britain. It will not be of the slightest use for the newly-appointed Commission to try and convince the English Government that cattle can be brought from the West without danger of infection, or that there is no infection in the Western States, for pleuro-pneumonia does exist there, although it is not so bad there as in the East. I have known cattle from the Western States to be affected with the disease on arriving in England after a voyage in which 25 per cent of the cargo perished. The Americans have for five years past, in fact ever since the slaughtering clause was introduced, been trying to persuade the British Government that there is no danger, but they have not succeeded yet, and they are not likely to."

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the French Soap Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital, $250,000; corporators, George H. Wellon, Joshua W. Carr, John Stevens.

A certificate of organization was filed by the Franciscan Fathers' Association of Joliet; corporators, Clementine Dey Menn, Godfrey Mernel, and Bruno Brunsen.

The Auditor to-day canceled $2,000 of bonds of Western Township and $1,500 of Galva Township, both in Henry County.

MEETING OF SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 27.—Superintendent of Schools Armstrong, accompanied by about eighty teachers, is now holding an Institute at Paxton, Ford County. They visited the Institute of McLean County to-day, coming over on an excursion train. They visited the Orphans' Home, Normal and Wesleyan Universities, the libraries, water-works, etc., besides calling in a friendly way on their fellow teachers. Miss Raymond, Superintendent of McLean County, entertained them this evening.

The Paragon of Book-Thieves.

From "The Library," by Andrew Lang.

The great patern of biblioklepts, a man who carried his passion to the most regretable excesses was a Spanish priest, Don Vincente, of the convent of Pabla, in Aragon. When the Spanish revolution despoiled the convent libraries, Don Vincente established himself at Barcelona, under the pillars of Los Encarities, where are the stalls of the merchants of bric-a-brac and the seats of them that sell books. In a gloomy den the Don stored up treasures which he hated to sell. Once he was present at an auction where he was outbid in the competition for a rare, perhaps a unique, volume. Three nights after that the people of Barcelona were awakened by the cries of fire. The house and shop of the man who had bought "Ordinaciones por los gloriosos reyes de Arago" were blazing. When the fire was extinguished the body of the owner of the house was found, with a pipe in his blackened hand and some money beside him. Every one said he must have set the house on fire with a spark from his pipe. Time went on. Week by week the police found the bodies of slain men, now in the street, now in the ditch, now in the river. There were young men and old. All had been harmless and inoffensive in their lives, and all had been bibliophiles. A dagger in an invisible hand reached their hearts, but the assasin had spared their purses, money, and rings. An organized search was made in the city, and the shop of Don Vincente was examined. There, in a hidden recess, the police discovered a copy of "Odinaciones por los gloriosos reyes de Arago," which ought by rights to have been burned with the house of its purchaser. Don Vincente was asked how he got the book. He replied in a quiet voice; demanded that his collection should be made over to the Barcelona library, and then confessed a long array of crimes. He had strangled his rival, stolen "Ordinaciones" and burned the house. The slain men were people who had bought his books, which he really could not bear to part with. At his trial his counsel tried to prove that his confession was false, and that he might have got his book by honest means. It was objected that there was in the world only one book printed by Lambart Palmont in 1482, and that the prisoner must have stolen this, the only copy, from the library where it was treasured. The defendant's counsel proved that there was another copy in the Louvre; defendant's copy might have been honestly procured. Here Don Vincente, previously callous, uttered an hysterical cry. Said the alcalde, "At last, Vincente, you begin to understand the enormity of your offense?" "Ah, Señor Alcalde, my error was clumsy indeed; if you only knew how miserable I am!" "If human Justice prove inflexible, there is another justice whose pity is inexhaustible. Repentance is never too late." "Ah, Señor Alcalde, *but my copy was not unique!*"

OBITUARY.

Death of Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley, of Michigan, Yesterday.

Brief Sketch of His Private and Public Life and Services.

From a Poor Clerk to the Highest Position in the Gift of the State.

EX-GOV. JOHN J. BAGLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—Ex-Gov. John J. Bagley, of Detroit, who died at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, at 2:20 p. m., was born in Medina, N. Y., July 24, 1832. His education was received in the district school at Lockport, N. Y. He left school at 13, removing with his father to Constantine, Mich. His father being a poor man, the future Governor had to work for a living, but he found time during his leisure hours while a clerk in a country store to peruse everything in the reading line which came within his reach. From 1847 to 1853 Gov. Bagley lived in Detroit, working in a tobacco manufactory, when he engaged in the same business for himself. His establishment is one of the largest in the West. He has been active in various other business enterprises. He was President of the Detroit Safe Company, a Director of the American National Bank, and a stockholder and Director in numerous other enterprises. He was Governor of Michigan from 1872 to 1876, and for a number of years Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Last fall he was a prominent candidate for the Senatorial nomination in the First District, and failed to get it by only two votes. In his family relations Gov. Bagley was peculiarly fortunate. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Newberry, a pioneer Michigan missionary. His wife and several children survive him. The State Agricultural College owes Gov. Bagley a great debt for his efforts in its behalf while in the Gubernatorial chair. The other events of his Administration are the change in the management of various charitable and penal institutions, the Liquor-Tax law, the present system of dealing with juvenile offenders, and a systematic organization of the State militia. Gov. Bagley had been gradually breaking down for some two years, but during the last six months his disease had assumed alarming proportions. Fatty degeneration of the heart was the chief cause of his death, aggravated by dropsy, gout, and trouble with the circulation. He will be greatly missed in local circles as well as all over the State.

CAPT. THOMAS SPENCER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., July 27.—Capt. Thomas Spencer, one of the oldest residents of Waupaca, died last night, aged 92 years. He was through the war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812, and reached the rank of Captain. He has been one of the pensioners of that war ever since. Deceased came from New York, where his family were widely known.

MRS. C. W. GOULD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 27.—Mrs. C. W. Gould, wife of one of the most prominent dairymen of this State, died of an affection of the heart this evening. She leaves three children.

BOLD COUNTERFEITING.

The Latest Geneva Scandal.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Geneva, in Switzerland, has given birth to some of the greatest scandals of the past few years; and, while the record of her long list of murderers, of her extensive smuggling raids upon France, and of her notorious crookedness in the acquisition of the Brunswick millions is still fresh in the public mind, she now figures as the home of perhaps the most daring counterfeiting scandal of modern times.

The inhabitants of the country districts of Egypt and of other parts of the Turkish Empire, the female Greek population in particular, accumulate their savings in the current gold coins, which they convert into ornaments and wear about their persons as head, wrist, and neck decorations. A band of Geneva adventurers, knowing this, set to work counterfeiting gold mahmaudichs (value about $3), making them into the Oriental jewelry referred to, and shipping them through the Custom-House to their agent at Alexandria as imitation jewelry only. The agent, however, on receipt of the goods, would detach the spurious coins from their settings and pass them off as genuine to the unsuspecting peasants and others equally unsophisticated. The counterfeits cost little to make, the cost of transportation and customs dues were light, and the profits were consequently considerable. This swindle has been going on undetected for several years, but the bubble has at length burst, and the Egyptian and its suzerain Government find themselves out to the tune of some 8,000,000 of our dollars. So greatly are the villages in the interior of Egypt inundated with the counterfeits that the Government, so it is said, will be compelled to replace the gold currency with a coin of the same value, but of a different name and appearance. The telegram which brings this news states that "seven or eight years ago the matter came to the knowledge of the Egyptian Government, when a pretended prosecution of counterfeiters was begun, but was bought off and the matter hushed up."

The correspondent who furnishes the news of the scandal—presumably Mr. W. B. Westall, of the London *Times*—is possibly under a slight mistake here. The present scandal could not have even been suspected then, as the Egyptian Government would have been only too glad to have made use of it as blackmail for assisting it out of the desperate dilema it was then in. There was a scandal, however; but what it really was never clearly came to light. All that is definitly known of it is that the authorities at Geneva extended certain pecuniary "considerations" to the embarrassed Khedive, provided that he would keep where they were his two sons, then being educated at Lancy, a suburb of Geneva, and also send their younger brothers there in due time, as a bait for catching tuft-hunting Americans, English, and others desirous of giving their children an education in some attractive European city in which the whole family might reside. Schools to which the sons of Oriental Princes were consigned would do much toward bringing wealth into the city. "Considerations" to the hard-up Khedive could therefore be afforded.

The perpetrators of the present swindle are mostly well known. One of them, Bellamy, is a Genevese by birth and parentage, and many of his friends are engaged in the manufacture of watches and musical boxes. Curiel is a money broker, pawnbroker, and is well known as an Israelite of the coin-clipping class. Then there is Le Jeune, a prominent or rather notorious jeweler doing business on the Grand Quai. He is a French refugee—or rather was such until the plenary amnesty bill of a year since became law. He made his money and obtained his first stock of jewelry by plundering during the Commune of 1871, and for this offense had to flee his country to escape the law. For years he had the audacity to expose in his store window parures of diamonds and other treasures which he and his confederates had stolen from the boudoir of the Empress Eugénie during the destruction of the Tuileries. Their Alexandria agent is said to be one Shinasi, while a Marseilles banker Amoureth—probably a telegraphic error for Amour et Cie—has been the largest operator in the coin, and has deposited bail to the amount of 1,000,000 francs. The prosecution is to be commenced, probably at Geneva, as early as possible, and Lachaud, the eminent criminal lawyer of Paris, has been retained for the defense. In conclusion, it may not be out of place to state, as a further item in the record of Le Jeune, that he was prominent among those watchmakers of Geneva who, by means of dogs trained in the art of smuggling, succeeded not long since in swindling the French Government out of upward of 4,000,000 francs in customs dues.

A Wonderful Carving.

London Times.

A masterpiece in wood-carving by Demontreuil has been left by the owner at No. 29 Maddox street. Of Demontreuil personally not much is known. For a short time—for he died young—he enjoyed the patronage of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and the fame of his skill as a carver, especially of birds, reached other countries. This bird, one of the latest if not the last of his productions, was executed at Madrid for a Cardinal. It is believed that Demontreuil resided in that city for two or three years. He could not work long at a time upon a piece so full as this is of exquisitly delicate detail, partly because the tiring effect of prolonged effort upon the muscles of the hand and arm would have destroyed the certainty and accuracy of his touch, and partly, perhaps, on account of a gradual failure of eyesight which ended in total blindness. At the death of the Cardinal this chef d'oeuvre passed to some relatives—a Franco-Spanish family—who prized it so highly that on one occasion they refused 50,000 francs for it. From them it came into the possession of the present owner. The subject is a dead canary hanging against a panel. It is suspended, apparently, from a nail by a piece of string tied to the left foot, and bird, string, nail, and panel are carved out of one piece of pearwood. Wonderful as is the carving by which the characteristic appearance of the different kinds of feathers of the wings, tail, and body, and the markings on the feet are reproduced (and the details will bear examination with a magnifying glass), the art with which the individuality of the creature is rendered is still more remarkable.

False Report About the Poet Longfellow.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—A published report that the poet Longfellow, visiting here, is suffering from the effects of a cancer which was removed from his nose a few days ago is untrue. It has been contradicted by the *Advertiser* on the authority of his physicians.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."

"Radway on Irritable Urethra."

"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

PAPER.

Congress, at Saratoga ... Representatives of ... Great Monopoly

Speech of the Newly-Elect... Miller, Showing the ... of the Combinatio...

The People Should Transpo... lists' Paper to South A... at a Loss.

For Export, 889 Tons Were C... the Monopoly Price ... Knocked Off

SARATOGA, July 27.—The A...
per-Makers' Association met in ...
ing at the Grand Union Hotel to-...
the members were Senator-elect ...
Congressman West from the S...
trict. President Wellington s...
healthy condition of the paper t...
time, and the benefit brought a...
iff which causes a healthy compe...
the manufacturers of this cou...
than to compel us, by so-called f...
compete with the pauper labor ...
He presented a specimen of pape...
sold up to the utmost productio...
10½ cents per pound, and the s...
would not now sell for 5¼ cents, ...
OWING ENTIRELY TO HOME C...
an improving quality, and a low...
He spoke of the recent polit...
during which attacks had be...
Warner Miller, because at the re...
Association he appeared before a ...
Committee to present the facts re...
manufacture.

Secretary Chapin reported rega...
quest that the mills close from 6 p...
to 6 a. m. Monday, instead of stop...
m. Saturday and beginning at 1 ...
The few replies received were unif...
any change in working hours.

O. C. Woolforth, from the Comm...
ports, reported that 307 manuf...
offered 899 tons for export withou...
price. The increase in the expor...
1880 over 1879 had been 16,500 tons...
mended Government subsidies ...
lines.

WARNER MILLER,

in an address, said it seemed natu...
makers to go into politics, instanc...
of Massachusetts, and others. R...
increase of business, he said the ...
mills the past year had been ful...
over the year before, and paper is ...
York as low, quality for quality, a...
Regarding the tariff, he said that ...
erage duties on all articles impor...
cent, paper only has a protection ...
on ordinary qualities and 35 on ...
nounced himself as in favor of aid...
tablishment of

STEAMSHIP LINES TO SOUTH ...

so that American manufacturers c...
there other ways than by way of ...
thought it would be as well for the ...
to pay for prompt and perfect ...
foreign ports as for star routes in ...
ritories. In Germany, a few years ...
a mill running on a peculiar kind ...
Brazil. He found, on his return, ...
make that paper cheaper than t...
could, but he could not put it down ...
cheap as the Germans did, solely ...
only steamship lines to Brazil are f...
He believes the American manufac...
be given facilities to secure the t...
continent, and

HE SHOULD DO WHAT HE ...

to secure that end.

Attention was called to the de...
Postmaster-General construing th...
so as to make samples with "mark...
cation" pay first-class rates inste...
class.

Senator Miller said he had no dou...
ion of Postmaster-General Key w...
in construing the law of 1879, and ...
had been suffered by the Gover...
such decision.

OFFICERS.

President Wellington Smith was ...
W. H. Chatfield, of Cincinnati, ...
Vice-President.

Committee on Cincinnati Division...
ing, Middletown, O.; N. W. Taylo...
Cyrus Bremaker, Louisville.

Chicago Division—George Frenc...
ers, Mich.; Gen. J. T. Averill, St...
Butler, Chicago.

The returns showed that the inc...
duction in all mills in 1880 over 1879 ...
per cent in book and news and ...
The total capacity of all the mill...
try is 2,500 tons per day.

Adjourned.

SHORT-HORNS...

First of the Four Great Sale... Horns at Winchester, ...

Special Dispatch to The Chicago ...

WINCHESTER, Ky., July 27.—A ...
and spirited bidding rendered the s...
Horns by the Hamiltons a success ...
breeders present from a distance, ...
larly those from the Western Sta...
increasing demand for well-bred ...
fully justifies the liberal prices th...
to-day. The stock disposed of w...
choice of the Messrs. Hamilton's v...
were bought more to propagate an ...
ward opinion of breeding, or to pu...
of a new herd, than for any fancy ...
The Messrs. Hamilton are the leading...
men of this country, and their breed...
Mecca toward which every pilgrim ...
fine blooded Durham cattle directs h...
The entire sale report is as follows:

[Note—Plain numbers refer to Am...
Book; when in parenthesis to E...
Book, and when prefixed by a star t...
Short-Horn Record.]

No. 1. Geneva Belle Lady, red, ...
imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), ...
bee Lady Belle 3d, by Duke of Nox...
G. W. Waddy, Peytona, Ky., $500.

2. Lady Belle Airdrie 2d, red, 2 ye...
Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), da...
Lady Belle, by Duke of Noxubee, ...
$500.

3. Miss Renick Royal, red, 2 ye...
Grand Duke of Geneva, dam Miss ...
by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; E. B. ...
terville, Md., $300.

4. Miss Renick Rosette 3d, red, 2 ye...
Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), d...
Noxubee, by Duke of Noxubee, ...
$385.

5. Barrington Place, red roan, ...
Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam Peach ...
by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958); J. ...
Mt. Sterling, Ky., $1,510.

6. Peach Blossom 9th, red roan, 4 ...
Duke of Geneva (30,958), dam imp. ...
som 8th by 8th Duke of York (28,480) ...
derson, Side View, Ky., $1,225.

7. Barrington Place 2d, red roan, 6...
Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam Pea...
9th by 4th Duke of Geneva (60,958); ...
staff, $1,000.

8. Prince Place, red, 2 years, by ...
Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam imp. ...
Kingscote by Duke of Hillhurst (2...
Chrisman, Independence, Mo., $330.

9. Aunie's Airdrie, red, 3 years, ...
Duke, 5,306, dam Gentle Annie 23d ...
20,504; R. C. Estelle, Lexington, Ky., ...

10. Aunie's Airdrie 3d, red, 6 mont...
Ranock, 26,434, dam Aunie, by Ai...
5,306; William Hamilton, Mt. St...
$180.

11. Gentle Annie 23d, yellow red, ...
Nullifier, 20,504, dam Gentle Annie ...
Beck, 11,532; R. C. Estelle, Lexi...
$250.

12. Aunie's Airdrie 2d, red, 6 month...
Ranock, 26,434, dam Gentle Annie 2...
fier, 20,504; same, $150.

13. Kirklerington's Lady Barringto...
ling, by 8th Duke of York (28,480) ...
Kirklerington Lady 3d, by 8th Du...
(28,480); Senator John S. Williams, ...
Ky., $1,500.

14. Kirklerington Lad, roan, 2 ye...
Duke of Geneva (28,390), dam imp. ...
ton Lady 3d, by 8th Duke of York (2...
Emery, $325.

15. 2d Geneva Belle Lady, red, ...
imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), ...
bee Lady Belle 3d, by Duke of Nox...
G. W. Waddy, $500.

16. Noxubee Mary Geneva, red, ...
imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), ...
bee Mary 2d, by Duke of Noxubee, ...
Chenault, Richmond, Ky., $450.

17. Miss Renick Geneva, red, 2 ye...
Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), d...
Barrington, by Earl of Barrington, ...
Wilder, Louisville, Ky., $310.

18. Miss Renick of Bath, red, 2 ye...
Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam ...
3d by Belle Sharon, 9,507; same, $305...

19. Grand Lady R., roan, 2 yea...
Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), d...
Noxubee 3d, by Duke of Noxubee, ...
ton Winn, Plattsburg, Mo., $355.

20. Sharon Duke of Bath, red, 3 y...

PAPER.

Congress, at Saratoga, of the Representatives of the Great Monopoly.

Speech of the Newly-Elected Senator Miller, Showing the Wants of the Combination

The People Should Transport Monopolists' Paper to South America at a Loss.

For Export, 889 Tons Were Offered, and the Monopoly Price Was Knocked Off

SARATOGA, July 27.—The American Paper-Makers' Association met in annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel to-day. Among the members were Senator-elect Miller and Congressman West from the Saratoga district. President Wellington spoke of the healthy condition of the paper trade at this time, and the benefit brought about by a tariff which causes a healthy competition among the manufacturers of this country, rather than to compel us, by so-called free trade, to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. He presented a specimen of paper which was sold up to the utmost production in 1872 at 10½ cents per pound, and the same quality would not now sell for 5½ cents,

OWING ENTIRELY TO HOME COMPETITION,

an improving quality, and a lowering price. He spoke of the recent political contest, during which attacks had been made on Warner Miller, because at the request of this Association he appeared before a Congressional Committee to present the facts regarding paper manufacture.

Secretary Chapin reported regarding the request that the mills close from 6 p. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. Monday, instead of stopping at 11 p. m. Saturday and beginning at 1 a. m. Monday. The few replies received were uniformly against any change in working hours.

O. C. Woolforth, from the Committee on Exports, reported that 307 manufacturers had offered 899 tons for export without limit as to price. The increase in the export of paper in 1880 over 1879 had been 16,500 tons. He recommended Government subsidies to steamship lines.

WARNER MILLER,

in an address, said it seemed natural for paper-makers to go into politics, instancing Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, and others. Regarding the increase of business, he said the output of the mills the past year had been fully 20 per cent over the year before, and paper is sold in New York as low, quality for quality, as in London. Regarding the tariff, he said that, while the average duties on all articles imported is 45 per cent, paper only has a protection of 20 per cent on ordinary qualities and 35 on fine. He announced himself as in favor of aiding in the establishment of

STEAMSHIP LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA,

so that American manufacturers can send goods there other ways than by way of London. He thought it would be as well for the Government to pay for prompt and perfect mail lines to foreign ports as for star routes in Western Territories. In Germany, a few years ago, he found a mill running on a peculiar kind of paper for Brazil. He found, on his return, that he could make that paper cheaper than the Germans could, but he could not put it down in Brazil as cheap as the Germans did, solely because the only steamship lines to Brazil are from Europe. He believes the American manufacturers should be given facilities to secure the trade of that continent, and

HE SHOULD DO WHAT HE COULD

to secure that end.

Attention was called to the decision of the Postmaster-General construing the law of 1879 so as to make samples with "marks for identification" pay first-class rates instead of fourth class.

Senator Miller said he had no doubt the decision of Postmaster-General Key was too literal in construing the law of 1879, and great losses had been suffered by the Government from such decision.

OFFICERS.

President Wellington Smith was reëlected.

W. H. Chatfield, of Cincinnati, was chosen Vice-President.

Committee on Cincinnati Division—A. E. Harding, Middletown, O.; N. W. Taylor, Cleveland; Cyrus Bremaker, Louisville.

Chicago Division—George French, Three Rivers, Mich.; Gen. J. T. Averill, St. Paul; O. M. Butler, Chicago.

The returns showed that the increase of production in all mills in 1880 over 1879 was about 25 per cent in book and news and 33 in writing. The total capacity of all the mills in the country is 2,500 tons per day.

Adjourned.

SHORT-HORNS.

First of the Four Great Sales of Short-Horns at Winchester, Ky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Ky., July 27.—A large crowd and spirited bidding rendered the sale of Short-Horns by the Hamiltons a success to-day. The breeders present from a distance, and particularly those from the Western States, think the increasing demand for well-bred Short-Horns fully justifies the liberal prices that were paid to-day. The stock disposed of was the prime choice of the Messrs. Hamilton's vast herd, and were bought more to propagate an already forward opinion of breeding, or to put at the head of a new herd, than for any fancy preferment. The Messrs. Hamilton are the leading Short-Horn men of this country, and their breeding-farm the Mecca toward which every pilgrim in search of fine blooded Durham cattle directs his footsteps. The entire sale report is as follows:

[Note—Plain numbers refer to American Herd Book; when in parenthesis to English Herd Book, and when prefixed by a star to American Short-Horn Record.]

No. 1. Geneva Belle Lady, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Noxubee Lady Belle 3d, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; G. W. Waddy, Peytona, Ky., $500.

2. Lady Belle Airdrie 2d, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Noxubee Lady Belle, by Duke of Noxubee, 6,920; same, $500.

3. Miss Renick Royal, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva, dam Miss R. Noxubee, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; E. B. Emery, Centerville, Md., $300.

4. Miss Renick Rosette 3d, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss R. Noxubee, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; same, $385.

5. Barrington Place, red roan, yearling, by Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam Peach Blossom 9th by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958); J. M. Bigstaff, Mt. Sterling, Ky., $1,510.

6. Peach Blossom 9th, red roan, 4 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958), dam imp. Peach Blossom 8th by 8th Duke of York (28,480); T. C. Anderson, Side View, Ky., $1,225.

7. Barrington Place 2d, red roan, 6 months, by Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam Peach Blossom 9th by 4th Duke of Geneva (60,958); J. M. Bigstaff, $1,000.

8. Prince Place, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam imp. Duchess of Kingscote by Duke of Hillhurst (28,401); G. L. Chrisman, Independence, Mo., $330.

9. Annie's Airdrie, red, 3 years, by Airdrie Duke, 5,306, dam Gentle Annie 23d by Nullifier, 20,504; R. C. Estelle, Lexington, Ky., $300.

10. Annie's Airdrie 3d, red, 6 months, by Duke Ranock, 26,434, dam Annie, by Airdrie Duke, 5,306; William Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky., $180.

11. Gentle Annie 23d, yellow red, 7 years, by Nullifier, 20,504, dam Gentle Annie 15th, by Col. Beck, 11,532; R. C. Estellie, Lexington, Ky., $250.

12. Annie's Airdrie 2d, red, 6 months, by Duke Ranock, 26,434, dam Gentle Annie 23d, by Nullifier, 20,504: same, $150.

13. Kirklerington's Lady Barrington, red, yearling, by 8th Duke of York (28,480), dam imp. Kirklerington Lady 3d, by 8th Duke of York (28,480); Senator John S. Williams, Mt. Sterling, Ky., $1,500.

14. Kirklerington Lad, roan, 2 years, by 8th Duke of Geneva (28,390), dam imp. Kirklerington Lady 3d, by 8th Duke of York (28,390); E. P. Emery, $325.

15. 2d Geneva Belle Lady, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Noxubee Lady Belle 3d, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; G. W. Waddy, $500.

16. Noxubee Mary Geneva, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Noxubee Mary 2d, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; O. H. Chenault, Richmond, Ky., $450.

17. Miss Renick Geneva, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss R. Barrington, by Earl of Barrington, 23,017; J. B. Wilder, Louisville, Ky., $310.

18. Miss Renick of Bath, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss Renick 3d by Belle Sharon, 9,507; same, $305.

19. Grand Lady R., roan, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Mrs. R. Noxubee 3d, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; Newton Winn, Plattsburg, Mo., $355.

20. Sharon Duke of Bath, red, 3 years, by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28,459), dam Ophelia's Geneva, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958); Duncan & Winn., Plattsburg, Mo., $505.

21. Noxubee Mary Geneva 2d, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Noxubee Mary, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; G. W. Waddy, $450.

22. Geneva Belle, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Barrington Belle 2d, by Earl of Barrington (23,017); A. M. Bowman, Waynesboro, Va., $400.

23. Loo Bell Geneva, red, 2 years, by 8th Duke of Geneva (28,390), dam imp. Loo Bell, by 3d Lord Lally (24,408); T. C. Anderson, $1,305.

24. Loo Bell Geneva 2d, red, yearling, by Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam imp. Loo Bell by 3d Lord Lally (24,408); J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, $1,250.

25. Imp. Ruby Duchess, red roan, 6 years, by 8th Duke of York (28,480), dam Ruby 3d, by Lord Ravenswood (20,222); Thomas A. Bigstaff, Mount Sterling, Ky., $800.

26. Count Bates, roan, yearling, by Barington Duke, 37,622, dam imp. Ruby Duchess, by 8th Duke of York (28,480); J. R. Hughes, Bloomfield, Ky., $115.

27. Miss Renick Le Grand, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss R. Noxubee, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; Robinson Bros., Winchester, Ky., $300.

28. Miss R. Geneva, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss R. Barrington 2d, by Earl of Barrington 23,017; T. C. Jones, Delaware, O., $305.

29. Miss Renick Rose 3d, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss R. Noxubee 2d, by Duke of Noxubee 9,920; J. S. Fry, Plattsburg, Mo., $300.

30. Kirklerington Lady Oxford 2d, red, yearling, by Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam Kirklerington Lady Oxford by 2d Earl of Oxford, 6,708; G. L. Chrisman, $1,705.

31. Kirklerington Lady Oxford, roan, 3 years, by 2d Earl of Oxford, 6,708, dam, imp. Lady Kirklerington 3d, by 8th Duke of York (28,480); J. D. Williams, $1,515.

32. Kirklerington Lady Oxford 3d, red, 6 months, by Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam Kirklerington Lady Oxford, by 2d Earl of Oxford, 6,708; J. S. Williams, $1,025.

33. Noxubee Lady Belle, roan, 7 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Noxubee Belle, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; J. Rice & Son, Middletown, Ky., $410.

34. Noxubee Belle 4th, roan, 8 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Barrington Belle 2d, by Earl of Barrington, 23,017; J. B. Wilder, $305.

35. Lady Geneva Renick, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Lady Renick, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; J. B. Wilder, $225.

36. Miss Renick Royalty, red, 8 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Miss R. Noxubee by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; E. B. Emery, $200.

37. Grand Lady Noxubee, red, 5 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Miss R. Noxubee 2d, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; E. L. Skinner, Winchester, Ky., $210.

38. Miss Renick Grand, red, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss R. Noxubee 3d, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; J. B. Wilder, $250.

39. Roxanna 6th, red, yearling, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss Renick 4th by Bell Sharon 9,507; C. J. Spillman, Bryantsville, Ky., $230.

40. 3d Duke of Sycamore, roan, 3 years, by 14th Duke of Airdrie 7,879, dam Ophelia 3d by Airdrie (30,365); J. H. Kissinger, Kissingers, Mo., $155.

41. Miss Wiley of Sideview, red and white, yearling, by 8th Duke of Vinewood, 32,455, dam Miss Wiley 40th by 7th Duke of Oneida; John M. Clay, Bow Park, Canada, $200.

42. Miss Wiley 40th, roan, 4 years, by 7th Duke of Oneida, 14,056, dam Miss Wiley 17th by Royal Oxford (18,774); J. C. Skinner, Winchester, Ky., $385.

43. Miss Wilda, red, 2 years, by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 13,872, dam Wilda 2d by Treble Duke, 18,465; E. B. Emery, $260.

44. Miss Wilda 2d, red, 6 years, by Treble Duke, 18,465, dam Wilda by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958); A. M. Bowman, Waynesboro, Va., $325.

45. Miss R. Noxubee 3d, red, 5 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Miss R. Barrington by Earl of Barrington, 23,017; W. C. Bascom, Owingsville, Ky., $241.

46. Miss Renick Noxubee 3d, red, 6 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Miss R. Barrington, by Earl of Barrington, 23,017; E. B. Emery, $210.

47. Miss Renick Noxubee, 2d, red, 7 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Miss R. Barrington, by Earl of Barrington, 23,017; J. M. Clay & Son, Plattsburg, Mo., $245.

48. Miss R. Noxubee 2d, red, 7 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Miss R. Barrington, by Earl of Barrington, 23,017; George Whitney, Lexington, Ky., $140.

49. Grand Lady Renick, red, 5 years, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, dam Miss R. Noxubee, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; withdrawn.

50. Second Duchess of Kingscote, red, 3 years, by 2d Earl of Oxford, 6,708, dam imp. Duchess of Kingscote, by Duke of Hillhurst, 28,401; T. C. Anderson, $880.

51. 4th Duchess of Kingscote, red, 6 months, by Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam 2d Duchess of Kingscote by 2d Duke of Oxford, 6,708; J. M. Begstaff, $705.

52. Prince Place 2d, red, yearling, by Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam 2d Duchess of Kingscote by 2d Earl of Oxford, 6,708; J. M. Russell, Paris, Ky., $205.

53. 3d Duchess of Kingscote, red, yearling, by Barrington Duke, 37,622, dam imp. Duchess of Kingscoote by Duke of Hillhurst (28,401); G. L. Christian, $100.

54. Duette 5th, yellow red, 5 years, by Airdrie 7th, 25,500, dam Duette 4th by Airdrie Duke, 5,306; John M. Van Meter, Midway, $405.

55. Duette 4th, yellow red, 9 years, by Airdrie Duke, 5,306, dam Duette by Jeff Davis, 5,823; C. J. Spellman, $160.

56. Dulcette, red, 5 years, by Waterloo Duke *9,450, dam Duette 3d by Independence, 14,542; Charles L. Van Meter, Winchester, $205.

57. Geneva Gem 3d, red, yearling, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Geneva Gem, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958); James M. Russell, $110.

58. Geneva Gem, red roan, 6 years, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958), dam Gem 2d, by Forkham Duke of Oxford (31,181); A. M. Bowman, $310.

59. Geneva Gem 2d, roan, 2 years, by imported Grand Duke of Gereva (28,756), dam Geneva Gem, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958); T. C. Jones & Son, $300.

60. Gem Duchess, 3d, red, yearling, by imported Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Gem Duchess 2d, by 19th Duke of Airdrie, 16,694; C. J. Spilliman, $135.

61. Gem Duchess 2d, red, 8 years, by 19th Duke of Airdrie, 16,694, dam Gem Duchess, by London Duke (3,097); James Chorn, Thompson Station, Ky.

62. Noxubee Mary Geneva, red, yearling, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Noxubee, Mary 2d by Duke of Noxubee 9,920; G. W. Waddy, $400.

63. Grand Lady Renick, roan, 2 years, by imp. Grand Duke of Geneva (28,756), dam Miss R. Noxubee 2d, by Duke of Noxubee 9,920; W. A. Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky., $155.

64. Peri Prince, red, 6 months, by 2d Earl of Moundal 23,055, dam Duchess of Peri, by Royal Oxford 15,142; withdrawn.

65. Cambridge, Duke of Sharon, red, yearling, by 10th Duke of Sharon, *8,482 dam 2d Rose of New River, by Grand Duke of Geneva (31,287); R. E. Roberts, Georgetown, Ky., $125.

66. Red Rob Roy, red, yearling, by 6th Duke of Acklan, *8,346, dam Lula Bell, by Duke of Noxubee, *9,920; Thomas Smith, North Middletown, Ky.

SUICIDAL.

Self-Destruction of a Young Man at Oconomowoc, Wis., Who Was Jilted by His Sweetheart.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 27.—This city was startled this morning by the report that Frederick H. Brown, a young man from Milwaukee, employed in the Receiver's office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had committed suicide here. It seems that, while he was here with the Milwaukee Bicycle Club at their annual meeting on the 4th of July, he met and fell in love with a young lady at the Townsend House. Since that time he has been here several times to see her, but the father of the young lady did not favor him at all. Yesterday afternoon he came again, registered at the above-named hotel, and took a walk with her in the Townsend House Park. They evidently disagreed about something, for she left him there and went to a hop that evening with another young man. This morning his body was discovered with a bullet-hole through his head from a small 22-calibre pocket-pistol which lay beside him. Among other things found in his pocket was a note to his roommate, which read as follows: "H.: You will find memorandum of what I owe in my desk. Do not judge me harshly, for I love Stella." Brown has a mother living in Charlestown, N. H., Mrs. Mary E. Brown, and a sister living in Chicago, the wife of W. E. Hale, an elevator manufacturer. Hamphill, his roommate, arrived to-night, and arrangements have been made to send the body to his friends in Chicago. He was about 24 years old, well dressed, comparatively handsome, and somewhat dandyfied in appearance. An inquest was held over the remains and a verdict returned of suicide substantially as above set forth.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—The Typographical Union of this city have passed resolutions condemning the course of the *Republican* toward their Union, and at a meeting of the Trades Union held to-night succeeded in exciting the sympathies of other Unions, which have all passed resolutions agreeing not to patronize the *Republican and News*, or any person known to do so. The work of "Boycotting" the newspaper has commenced already.

IOWA MILLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 27.—The Iowa Millers' Association held its regular semi-annual session in this city to-day. The attendance was small, the late floods having prevented proper notification being made throughout the State, and but little business of any importance was transacted. The Directors of the Millers' Patent-Right Defense Association and the Mill-Owners' Mutual Fire-Insurance Company were also in the city. These latter organizations spring from the parent association, of which J. J. Snouffer, of Cedar Rapids, is President, and J. H. Reed, of Boone, Secretary.

CROPS.

A Review of the State of the Crops in Twenty-one Counties of Iowa.

Some Reports Very Good, Some Bad, and Some Thoroughly Discouraging.

Dispatches from a Hundred Counties Around Kansas City—Reports from Illinois.

IOWA.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRUNDY CENTRE, July 27.—Crops throughout this county are not so good as last year. Wheat has been considerably damaged by bugs, and recent rains have injured corn on low ground. The outlook for crops of all kinds is about fair. Harvesting has already commenced, and considerable will be done this week.

SAC COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAC CITY, July 27.—Small grain of all kinds will not yield over 75 per cent as much as last year, and there is also less acreage. There is a large excess in acreage of flax, and the crop is fine. Corn is about as forward as at the same time last year, though the acreage is some less. There are no bugs or cut-worms in this county so far as heard from. The storms have not done material damage here. The general outlook is not as good for crops as last year, though much will depend on prices, the farmers being hopeful that they will keep up. This will do much to retrieve the fortunes of a backward season. Harvesting will be in full operation this week.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, July 27.—The wheat-crop will be about one-half; oats are somewhat injured by late rains, but a yield as large as last year is expected, though cut-worms are reported in some sections. Corn is bad in spots, but as a rule promises as well as in 1880. Rye is light in acreage, but a good crop, better than last year by 25 per cent. Farmers are generally hopeful, except as regards the vegetable-crop, which has been poor. No serious damage is reported by late rains. The earlier anticipations of the farmers will hardly be realized. Rye is now being cut, and harvesting generally will commence this week.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, July 27.—As compared with last year the wheat-crop will be one-third less, and oats about one-fifth less. Corn, rye, flax, and hay fair, or about the same as last year. Some chinch-bugs in the western part of the county. The late storms did not seriously damage crops, but more particularly buildings and bridges on the bottom-lands. The general outlook is pretty good, and nobody is despondent as regards crops. Wheat-harvest is half done.

CEDAR COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TIPTON, July 27.—Grub-worms are working some in corn, and the army-worm has in a few places heard from entirely destroyed whole fields of oats. This, however, is not general. Farmers are looking with lively interest at the advance of the destroyers. Crops as a rule are about an average, though corn is less by about one-third. Low lands have been too wet. Hay is much heavier than usual. Harvesting commenced in earnest this week.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, July 27.—Crops are looking as good as or better than last year, and farmers are in good spirits. The late storms did little damage in this county, and there are no chinch or other crop-destroyers at work. Oat-harvest now in progress.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERLOO, July 27.—Crops look fair. Corn as good as last year on an average, although some fields are very poor, especially on low land. Chinch-bugs at work bad. Some fields of wheat have been killed by rust, and farmers are going to burn the crop on the ground. Harvesting has commenced. Oats are generally short. Rye is good. Hay fair. Wheat crop about two-thirds the usual yield, and small acreage compared with last year. The dairy business is paying the best now.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 27.—Wheat has been considerably damaged by chinch-bugs and half the crop will not be cut at all. Corn is not as good as was expected earlier in the season. Oats and hay are good. Other crops generally poor. Harvesting has already commenced. Farmers not very confident in regard to the year's crop.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAZLETON, July 27.—Early-planted corn is splendid; late corn not so good,—more advanced, however, than at this time last year. Wheat, with few exceptions, is a failure. The average sown was very small. Chinch-bugs are at work some. Oats not as good as last year, but fair. They are half harvested. Flax good, but not as heavy a stand as last year. Hay uneven,—some very heavy, and some old meadows light. General outlook fair.

GREAT DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 27.—Great damage is reported to crops in Howard, Winnieshiek, and Fayette Counties, Iowa, and Fillmore County, Minnesota. Howard County has suffered most, wheat being almost totally destroyed by the army-worm and chinch-bugs. Late oats, corn, and flax are also suffering severely.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST UNION, July 27.—All kinds of small grain except wheat are as good as or better than last year. Wheat very light, and in some localities what there is will not be harvested. Chinch-bugs bad in places. A worm resembling the army-worm has made its appearance, and is very destructive in some localities. It is not reported very numerous in the county as yet. Harvesting well under way. Grass very heavy, and farmers well along with haying. Late storms did no damage in this county to speak of. Corn is splendid. It was never better in the Wabash or Scioto Valley.

STORY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEVADA, July 27.—Crops in this county are about 25 per cent below the average acreage of last year, but farmers are hopeful. There are no crop-destroyers at work of any kind. The recent storms were not as bad on crops as first believed. Damage was mostly done to crops on low ground. Farmers are in the midst of harvest, and look for an average yield per acre.

JASPER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWTON, July 27.—Crops this year below the average in acreage and yield. Wheat very light. Oats fair. Corn has a light stand generally, and on the bottom-lands is totally ruined by high water. Army-worm is working in many places, and oats are being cut green to save them. Hay light. General prospects rather gloomy.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENISON, July 27.—Taking crops as a whole they are as good as last year, with the outlook encouraging. Oats much better than last season; corn as good; hay twice as good; wheat not as good. Storms of last part of June did considerable damage.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRFIELD, July 27.—Harvesting has commenced. Rye is an average crop. Wheat not worth cutting. Oats better than last year. Corn half a crop. Hay plenty, but quality rather inferior. Army-worm and chinch-bug have appeared in some localities, but are too late to do any damage to small grain.

POLK COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 27.—Crops not nearly so good as last year; about 50 per cent. Farmers rather despondent. Army-worm is at work in some localities. Harvesting in progress. Outlook not encouraging.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELDORA, July 27.—Acreage and quality of wheat 20 per cent lower than last year. Oats, 10 per cent larger acreage, and 10 per cent greater yield. Corn two weeks late; 10 per cent decrease in acreage; promise of an average yield. Flax, 50 to 75 per cent more sown than in 1880. Some fields ready to cut; others sown this month. Hay less and poorer than in 1880. Chinch-bugs at work in some localities. Late storms damaged crops on low ground. With good corn-crop and good price for hogs and cattle, the outlook is gratifying. Harvesting in progress, and weather fine.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 27.—None of the crops are as good in this county as they were last year, except oats and hay. Cut-worms appeared in the spring, but have done no damage to speak of. This is not a grain county, farmers generally raising stock. Hay and corn are, of course, also given much attention. Hay-crop promises well. Corn-crop not good, as it was nearly all late, and considerable of the seed was poor. It has been too wet on bottom-lands for corn. General outlook fair, but not good. Harvesting will commence this week.

UNION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AFTON, Ia., July 27.—Crops about half the average. Chinch-bugs very destructive. Wheat a total failure. Corn and oats about two-fifths an average. Rye and flax fair. Potatoes nearly a failure. Grass good. Apple-crop very light. Harvesting more than half done. Weather dry and hot, and corn needs rain badly.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STORM LAKE, July 27.—Wheat-crop very poor, about half as much as last year. Oats fair. Flax, very large acreage, and looks fine. No severe damage to crops by late storms. No bugs or worms. Farmers quite hopeful. Harvesting commenced this week.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEROKEE, July 27.—Crops good, and everybody happy. No damage by bugs, worms, or storms to crops. General outlook exceedingly gratifying. Harvesting is now under way.

JONES COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANAMOSA, July 27.—Crops compare well with last year, except corn, which is not as good. Very few chinch-bugs. Prospects good. Harvesting in progress.

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EMMETTSBURG, July 27.—Crops in general are about the same as last year. Hay-crop immense. Recent storms did considerable damage in some localities. There has been too much rain of late, though it does no serious damage. Harvesting has already commenced, and farmers are generally well pleased and hopeful.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESCO, July 27.—Wheat better than last year though much less acreage. Chinch-bugs and army-worms have done much damage in some parts of the county. Early-sown oats are very good; late oats are very poor. Corn never looked better at this time of year. Flax fair, but damaged some by blight and worm. Hay-crop large, but quality poor on account of wet weather while curing it. All grain ripening very rapidly. Some early grain already cut, but harvesting proper will commence this week.

OTHER STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., July 26.—Last week was harly half a week for haying,—too much wet weather. It rained nearly every day some, and it was up-hill business making hay between showers. The weather does not seem to be settled yet. There are signs still for more rain. It is some cooler, though. Some of the farmers will begin harvesting about the middle of this week. The most of them, however, will not begin before next Monday. Oats are ripening up fast, and at present give evidence for a good yield. Some pieces are quite badly blown down, which will make it somewhat difficult to gather all of them. On account of so much rain the farmers are unusually rushed with work, and will find it difficult to gather in all their crops in proper season. Help is rather scarce, and wages high. Good use is made of the sunshine when there is any. Potatoes are growing nicely and look well, but it is feared that so much wet weather will rot them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 27.—The farmers of this vicinity are hurrying in their crops in advance of the approach of the army-worm. No damage of moment has yet been done in Kane County, but some little is reported in the southern part. The sweet-corn harest, always a large one here, promises well.

CANADA.

A PROSPECTIVE FORTUNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 27.—A Mr. Stoutenburg, of Victoria Cross, Markham Township, about twelve miles from Toronto, believes that he is entitled to a fortune which runs all the way from thirty to a hundred millions. He is the eldest living greatgrandson of Jacobus Stoutenburg, one of the "nine partners" who settled and owned New York State. In 1872 Jacobus signed a release of his estate for ninety-nine years to his nine children, and, as that time has passed, and as the estates were not confiscated at the time of the Revolution, it is now claimed that they now revert to the eldest male lineal descendant. It is the opinion of good legal authority that the estate will be recovered.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 27.—Information has been received here to the effect that the English Cricket Team will sail for Australia about the middle of September. They may play a two-days' match in New York, a one-day's match in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, or San Francisco. They will play Oct. 1, 3, and 4 in Philadelphia. The team will not touch Canada, because cricket is not sufficiently well-supported here. The team is captained by Young James Lillywhite.

THE REV. MR. WHITCHER.

He Has Determined to Sever His Connection with the Ministry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—The Rev. William F. Whitcher, of the Mathewson Street Methodist Church, who was detected in the purloining of old and rare books from Brown University, the Athenæum, and the Rhode Island Historical Society a few days ago, has been hauled over the coals. He was persuaded to come from Martha's Vineyard to-day, where he preached Sunday, and to-night met his parishioners in a private church meeting, to which all newspaper men were denied admittance. He refused to be interviewed after the meeting, but sanctioned the publication of the following card, which will appear in all the morning papers:

"The Rev. W. F. Whitcher called together his official board last evening and made a statement to them concerning matters which have secured wide publication during the past few days. He confessed himself guilty of grievous sin in the matter, expressing the deepest contrition therefor, and announced his determination to take immediately the necessary formal steps to sever his connection with the Church and ministry."

Whitcher will leave the city to-morrow. He is connected with the theft of probate papers of the date 1690, signed by Roger Williams and other members of the Colonial Town Council. They were pilfered from the city's archives.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Investigating Its Management.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—In the Mint investigation to-day Alex Martin, melter and refiner, was on the stand. He testified that Northern Belle bullion was sometimes fit for coining and sometimes otherwise. The coiner had frequently complained of it. When found unfit it was returned. If proper deductions had been made the great losses of 1880 would have been avoided. The question of admitting evidence regarding the previous administration of the Mint was argued at length, and decided in the affirmative. The counsel for Dodge claimed it would disprove the leading charge of Page that Dodge had received low-grade bullion from the Anglo-California Bank without making proper deductions by arrangements with the President of that bank. The witness, in continuation, said that Northern Belle and similar low-grade bullion had been received during the previous administration, and that he had received no special instructions from Dodge relative to Northern Belle bullion. He knew of nothing leading him to believe that favoritism had been shown the Anglo-California Bank. On cross-examination, the witness testified that there was nothing secret in the fact of losses sustained on low-grade bullion. The losses of 1880 were about two-thirds of the legal allowance for wastage. The earnings of the refinery department for that year more than covered the losses.

MICHIGAN SPIRITUALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 27.—The State Association of Liberalists and Spiritualists have completed arrangements for their annual camp-meeting, which will be held at Goguac Lake, near the city, from Aug. 12 to Aug. 22. The grounds are now being fenced and the necessary buildings erected. There is every needed convenience at this lake to make this a successful meeting. There are two pleasure steamers, three sail-boats, and an endless quantity of row-boats at the lake; also two good hotels, and numerous small cottages on the shore. With all the extensive arrangements it will doubtless be a big success.

ARRIVALS AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 27.—C. Baugh, J. J. McNally, New York; W. W. Dye, Indianapolis; William J. Pond, J. R. Scott, St. Louis; William Ward, Columbus, O.; William Bishop and wife, Clinton, Ill.; William Hall, Louisville; Miss Maggie Fern, Vicksburg, Ill.; the Hon. John McClure, Arkansas; L. Brourt, Moberly, Mo.; the Hon. J. M. Rabb, Clarksville, Tenn.; Mrs. Stearn, Cincinnati, are among the late prominent arrivals here.

INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

SANTA FE, July 27.—A Pass del Norte Modico special says: "A messenger who left Santaricia Saturday evening arrived here this morning, and reports that Indians had surrounded a ranch at which there are two men and some women and children, and trouble is feared. A detachment of soldiers left here this morning for the ranch, and a volunteer party will follow later to-day."

Origin of the Name Canada.

We will wager something that you (meaning the reader) cannot tell the meaning of the word Canada, or from what it is derived. If you give up, here it is. John Leeds Bosman, in his history of Maryland, says that when the Spaniards first landed on the Canadian coast they looked around for awhile, and finding no indications of gold or silver, cried out, "Aca nada," meaning "There is nothing here." The Indians, hearing this phrase so much, employed it to designate the Spaniards after they were gone. When the French arrived, being white, the Indians took them for the same kind of people, and cried out, "Aca nada, Aca nada." The French supposed this to be the name of the country, and, dropping the a, called it Canada. [illegible] says there is the best authority fo[r this] to be the true derivation of the n[ame].

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Dudley Studying a Plan of Pension Organization.

Reforms Which He Hopes to Institute, and Crookednesses Which Need Rectification.

Barrels of Money Awaiting Conkling—The Secretary of the Senate Very Ill.

THE PENSION-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The published statement that Commissioner Dudley has decided upon a plan of reorganization of the Pension Bureau is premature. He is diligently studying the situation and seeking counsel from those qualified to give it, with a view to making improvements, and is entertaining plans for improvement in various directions, but will not venture to make sweeping changes until fully convinced that improvements are practicable, and the details are canvassed in all their bearings. For the internal work of his office he proposes, in general terms, to make those Examiners who are qualified by experience, education, or natural ability to sift evidence and ascertain its legal value for the adjustment of claims heads of divisions, giving them subordinates enough to perform the routine work required in the cases submitted to them. Under the present system he finds that cases in which the evidence is insufficient, being taken up in their turn with others, are placed back in the list of unsettled cases after the necessary additional evidence has been asked for. Often when these cases are reached again they do not go to the same Examiner who had charge of them at first, and the result is that the same evidence is occasionally demanded a second time. He believes an improvement can be made in this respect, and is giving the subject such attention as he can. In both these matters, when a plan of improvement is finally decided upon its adoption must necessarily be a work of some time. Perhaps the most important of the Commissioner's plans is that in regard to the extension of the work of investigation at the home of claimants by special agents of the Department, and for this work he is fortunately relieved from one serious embarrassment under which his predecessor labored during the greater portion of his incumbency of the Commissionership. Under the law as it existed prior to the last session the special agents of the Department were only authorized to investigate cases in which there appeared some definit ground for a suspicion of fraud, but, by a change of phraseology in the law, any and all cases may now be investigated by the agents of the Pension-Office, who can call upon and cross-examine witnesses and secure such additional evidence while upon the ground as is attainable and the case demands. He proposes in this work to select such Examiners as have most thoroughly mastered the intricate features of the Pension laws, and will, in all cases except the investigation of supposed criminal acts, require Agents to make their investigations with the full knowledge of the claimant, giving him the right to be present in person or by attorney. Such claims as can readily be adjudicated from the records of the War Department will not be submitted to Special Agents. In respect to the functions of pension attorneys, Commissioner Dudley is considering a plan, the adoption of which in some form may greatly increase the usefulness of these gentlemen, and relieve the Bureau of no inconsiderable portion of its work. He believes that the repeal of a clause of the Pension law in existence three or four years ago, by which an attorney who had secured a contract with a pension claimant was insured by the Government for his fee amounting to $10 in each case, has worked disadvantageously. Under the present system attorneys are compelled to demand their pay in advance, and, as a result, they are sweeping the country for pension claims, and are ready to take up any and all sorts of claims from people who will advance the fee of $10. The result is the accumulation of a vast number of incomplete and doubtful claims, in which the attorneys have no further direct interest. Commissioner Dudley believes that the passage of a law authorizing the Bureau to pay the attorney his fee whenever a claim is successfully prosecuted from the proceeds of the claim itself, and making it unlawful for an attorney to receive a fee in advance, or demand pay for services which have not resulted profitably for the claimant, would have a tendency to put a stop to the filing of doubtful claims. In such cases, the attorneys who must, from their experience, have qualified themselves to recognize valid claims nearly as well as the Examiners can themselves, would advise intending claimants not to prosecute when they were unable to produce sufficient legal proof of the justice of their demands to make success probable. The Commissioner is also entertaining a purpose to require that pension attorneys shall complete the evidence on pension claims before filing them, otherwise they will not be touched. He believes that the law under which attorneys are authorized to demand pay for their services contemplates something more than the filling out of original applications and leaving the Pension-Office Examiner and clerks to do all the hard work in the case.

CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—A friend of Conkling reports him as saying recently that he could not imagine any circumstances that would induce him to again be a candidate for any public office, or to make another political speech. His law docket is full and valuable, and he has already three $50,000 fees, two of them from foreign capitalists.

COL. BURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Col. Burch, Secretary of the Senate, is very seriously ill with an organic disease of the heart, and there are great fears that he will not survive. He has been sick now for some weeks. The physicians have thought he had Bright's disease or a liver complaint, and it was not until last Sunday that it was discovered that he had heart-disease. The trouble is of very recent development.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Review of Volunteers Before the Queen—More than 50,000 Soldiers in Line—The Significance of the Review.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

LONDON, July 11.—The papers and the public generally are in a state of delight at the success of the review in Windsor Park on Saturday, and the delight seems abundantly justified by the merit of the performance. In no country would it be thought an easy matter to collect ninety-six regiments of troops from all parts of the Kingdom on a single parade-ground, and send them home again within forty-eight hours without a single accident or serious hitch or misadventure of any kind. To do it in England would have been thought twenty years ago miraculous; and so it would have been. To do it in any country where the troops collected were volunteers and not regulars would have tasked both the ability and the credulity of regular officers. From whatever point of view it is considered, the feat looks a very remarkable one. The man who conceived the notion was a bold man. The authorities who took it up had to face skepticism and ridicule for a long time. It may be said that the public, who take an interest in such matters, did not believe either that the volunteers would turn out in strength, or that they could be brought to the ground at the time fixed, or that they would acquit themselves handsomely when there, or that they could be fed, or could be taken away again without infinit delay and disorder. You have only to turn over the files of the paper for a week or two back to see how much of this croaking there was. The general satisfaction at the failure of all these evil predictions is proportioned to the general faith in them beforehand.

There are in all England about 200,000 volunteers. More than one-fourth the whole number put in an appearance at Windsor. By the testimony of all observers they were a body of real soldiers. In physique they are superior to the line. In perfection of drill they are undoubtedly inferior, but it seems to be admitted that in the points essential to military efficiency in the field they would be more than a match for the same number of British regulars. It is the lament of the British officer in these days that the troops he commands are boys,—short in stature,—weedy lads, ill-fed, and unable to bear fatigue. The volunteers excited both the admiration and envy of the regular officer by their muscular development, pedestrian powers, and manifest ability to endure a hard day's work of any kind. He consoles himself by criticising their performance from the barrack-yard point of view. The march past did not find favor in the eyes of this stern censor. It did not deserve, he declares, the encomiums bestowed on it. The volunteer officers and sergeants were not up to their work. They "spoilt the appearance of the battalion." One mounted officer committed the unheard-of offense of "bulging" his leading company; an outrage that apparently ought to have been punished by instant death. Distances between companies were not always well kept. Supernumerary ranks were not "dressed," and some of the men actually had so little sense of self-respect as to swing their arms in walking. Many officers held their swords badly.

Of such technical criticism as this there is plenty, and much of it, I dare say, is deserved. But it counts for little against the general and substantial praise the volunteers have [illegible] Not the least admirable thing [illegible] the spirit which took them into the service and kept them there, and which finally brought them in such numbers to Windsor. The volunteer movement originated in a burst of patriotic feeling, stimulated by the vaporing of French Colonels and the poetic war-cry of Mr. Alfred Tennyson. That was all very well to begin with, but a movement cannot be kept alive by condiments of that sort. It has lived through periods of discouragement; and not the least of the obstacles in its way was the contempt for the volunteer, which the regular officer took little pains to conceal. There will be less of that to contend with after the magnificent display of Saturday. Our friend who worries over irregular distances and awkward salutes is but a faint echo of more august displeasure that used to rain down on the volunteers. But the Duke of Cambridge himself presided over the ceremony at Windsor, and it is through his mouth that the Queen expresses her personal satisfaction with the bearing and conduct of her volunteer troops. The Queen's desire to review them had a great deal to do with the eagerness of the men to be reviewed. Her presence, it may be added, evoked an enthusiasm not too often shown in these days; or, if shown, reserved for other members of the Royal family. The Duke is the incarnation of everything that is professional and technical in the military world; with a profound respect for routine, and a permanent conviction that a certain number and order of buttons on a soldier's coat and a certain quantity of pipeclay on his belt are of prime consequence to his soldierly efficiency. But the Duke has brought himself to say this in a general order:

"The concentration, and the subsequent dispersal to their homes, of so large a body in so short a time would have been impossible without proper subordination and strict obedience to orders, and judging by the punctual performance of the railway service as well as by his own observation of the battalions from the time of their arrival to the close of the review, his Royal Highness is satisfied that the discipline and endurance of all ranks would do credit to troops employed on permanent service, and are worthy of the highest commendation."

THE ARRANGEMENTS EXCELLENT.

Other observers, who saw more than the Duke could see, speak with equal emphasis of the good conduct of the troops on the journey, the excellent order and discipline shown in entering and leaving trains and stations, their sobriety, and their admirable discipline,—which heretofore has been a weak point in this force. The railways did their work to the surprise of everybody. There was no block anywhere, and hardly any delay. Somebody with a head on his shoulders had been found to make the arrangements; or, as it would seem, two sane bodies with heads, for the Great Western and the Southwestern Railway decided the work between them. They have shown that it is possible to concentrate an army upon London within a very short time,—shorter than the time an invader must take to reach the English shores, supposing he could reach them at all. It is to be remembered, however, that in this case they dealt with nothing but the personnel of an army. The railways brought no food, no guns, no ammunition, no horses, no baggage. Every soldier carried his rations in a haversack and his drinking water or other drinking fluid in a bottle.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT PADUCAH.

Beaten to Death by a Fellow-Convict—The Murderer Killed by the Officers.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 24.—This city has been all agog to-day over a most brutal murder and fatal shooting, which occurred in the jail of this county at this place, a few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning. Levi Bolden and John Stewart, two colored men, the former a convict to the Frankfort Penitentiary for four years for highway robbery, and the latter a convict for eighteen months, for larceny, were confined in the same cell, and had been together for ten months.

About three months since Bolden, having in some manner obtained a small saw from an outside friend, made an attempt to free himself, but through Stewart telling a female friend what Bolden was doing the Jailer heard of the work and secured the saw. This enraged Bolden, and he swore vengeance, asserting that he would kill the Jailer and some one else, as he never expected to go to the Penitentiary. No notice was taken of the threat, though since often repeated. Who else Bolden meant to kill besides the Jailer never occurred until to-day, when the threat was partially carried out.

Yesterday the Jailer announced that the prisoners, together with nine others, would start for Frankfort this morning, and about the hour named a few friends were admitted to the jail-yard for a farewell talk with them. Taking advantage of the Deputy Jailer, and his last chance to carry out his threat, Bolden, with a large bar of iron from a bunk which he had in some manner secured and secreted in his cell, assaulted Stewart from behind, knocking him to the floor with one lick, and, jumping upon him, literally pounded his head into a jelly, while he crushed in his breast-bone by repeatedly kicking and jumping upon him. The cries of Stewart for mercy caused the other prisoners and visitors to cry "Murder!" and thus attracted to the jail the Jailer and his Deputy and the County Judge, who live near. They ran immediately to the jail, but when they arrived they found all still. Ascertaining the cause of the disturbance, they went to the cell occupied by Bolden and Stewart, and, calling them, asked the trouble, being unable to detect anything wrong owing to the darkness of the cell. Bolden answered "Nothing"; but when Stewart was called and failed to answer, the Jailer concluded all was not right, and, with drawn pistol, backed by his deputy and the County Judge, opened the cell and told Bolden to come out. He refused, and when the Jailer threatened to shoot him, he replied that he didn't "care a d—n."

With this the Jailer made a start as if to enter the cell, when Bolden raised his club and ran out of the cell, striking at the Jailer as he did so. The Jailer barely escaped the lick by dodging, but the Deputy, who stood near, was struck across the breast and knocked down. In the corridor of the jail Bolden turned upon the three officials, and had raised his club to strike again, when three shots were heard, and Bolden fell shot through the body near the navel and through the head. His death was instantaneous.

Investigation developed that Stewart was also dead, and life had likely left him before Bolden ceased his murderous assault upon him. Bolden was a treacherous and hardened prisoner, and Stewart quiet and inoffensive. The Coroner's inquest justified the shooting of Bolden by the officials.

As stated, there was considerable excitement over the shooting, and the scene of the murder and shooting has been visited by hundreds during the day. In the midst of the excitement this morning, when the Court-House yard was filled with excited blacks, the County Judge had to address and explain the shooting and cause before they would disperse.

THE REV. MR. BARROWS.

The Question of His Acceptance of a Call to the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Rev. John H. Barrows, of Maverick Church, East Boston, is confined to his house with rheumatism, but it is understood he is still undecided whether to accept the call to the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago. When it was intimated to him several weeks ago that he could receive a call there he peremptorily declined; but new elements have arisen, and a formal call is supposed to be on the way here. This will not be accepted without further consideration, although the salary offered is $6,000, against $3,000 in East Boston. Mr. Barrows is not and has not been a candidate for the Chicago pastorate, and it is doubtful if he could be prevailed on to leave his present charge, by whom he is universally esteemed. He has been here for about twelve months only.

French Canal-Builders at Panama.

PANAMA, July 16.—Local news is absolutely without interest. The French colony, an important body since the advent of the canal-builders, sent out by the De Lesseps company, celebrated the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille with much enthusiasm. A grand ball was given on the night of the 13th, and on the following day there were games in the cathedral plaza, illuminations at night, a concert by the band of the Zapadores, and a grand banquet at the Grand Hotel. The day passed off agreeably, and was flattering to the pride of the sons of France. The people—at least the better classes of the native population—manifested little or no enthusiasm, and, in fact, regard rather coldly the new-comers from France. The Fourth of July or any other national festival would have provoked a greater outburst of sentiment than did the 14th of July among the Panameños.

Canal affairs are in a sort of transition state from their dull lethargy of a few weeks since to something like activity. This is due to the return of M. Blanchet and to the temporary presence on the isthmus of M. Henry Bionne, General Secretary of the Company in Paris. Still, it will be months before the surveys are completed, the route "staked off," and everything ready for moving rock and earth.

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On	Thursday, July 28; Friday, " 29; Saturday, " 30	CLEVELAND.
On	Tuesday, Aug. 2; Thursday, " 4; Saturday, " 6	BUFFALO.
On	Tuesday, Aug. 9; Thursday, " 11; Saturday, " 13	DETROIT.
On	Tuesday, Aug. 16; Wednesday, " 17; Thursday, " 18	BUFFALO.
On	Saturday, Aug. 20; Tuesday, " 23; Thursday, " 25	DETROIT.

All the Games begin at 3:40.

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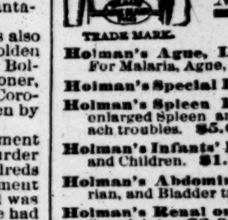
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company will be held at Room 31, No. 94 La Salle-st., Chicago, Illinois, on the 18th day of August, 1881, for the purpose of electing four Directors in place of C. B. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, John B. Carson, and Russell Sage, whose terms of office expire on that day.

By order of the Board of Directors this July 15, 1881.

WM. DOWD, President.

JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The World."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "The Octoroon."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James O'Neill. "Saratoga."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposit Adams street. Thomas Summer Night Concerts.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Championship Base-Ball Game—Cleveland vs. Chicago—this afternoon at 3:40.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1881.

WE have no doubt that people generally (all except the privileged ones who read THE TRIBUNE) are complaining nowadays at the dullness of the newspapers. But there are compensatory advantages in such a condition. The newspaper readers should take heart in the reflection that their lot is not so trying as that of the people who are required to make up newspapers in a dull season. And they should remember that dull newspapers indicate, as a rule, a placid condition of society. This would be a very uncomfortable world if newspapers were sensational at all times, for it would require constant tumult to make them so.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA of the *Sun*, formerly managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, declares that the "On to Richmond" editorials printed in that paper were not written by Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, as stated by THE TRIBUNE, but by the late Fitz Henry Warren. The authority on which they were credited to Mr. Stanton was that of a gentleman who held a high official position in the War Department at a time anterior to Mr. Dana's term of service there, and it was supposed that what he stated was perfectly trustworthy, and Mr. Dana's positive denial was rather surprising. But as all the editorials in question must have passed through his hands, and as there is no motive now for his concealing the facts in the case, his statement must be accepted. Still it is a gain to history to know that these articles were written by Fitz Henry Warren.

THE succession to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the recent death of Justice Clifford is already discussed by the newspapers. Each of the New England States will present one or more candidates, among whom ex-Attorney-General Devens and Chief-Justice Grey, of Massachusetts, are already conspicuous. But if the appointment is to be made from the circuit where Justice Clifford resided, the country will agree more unanimously upon the fitness of Senator Edmunds than of anybody else who can be named. It would be a pity, however, to lose his eminent counsel from the Senate, where sterling legal ability is on the wane. The geographical rule in appointments to the Supreme Bench has been so much ignored of late, however, that there will be no injustice in departing from it in this case. In such an event there is no doubt that Judge Cooley, of Michigan, will be regarded as having high claims, and it is possible that the Administration will turn its gaze in the direction of Illinois in view of the fact that this State and this circuit were overlooked when Judge Davis retired. The suggestion that Mr. Conkling be appointed is considerably weakened by that gentleman's recent exhibitions of temper and factional spirit,—qualities which are certainly not adapted to a high judicial position.

No SUMMER in years has so conspicuously justified Chicago's claim to superiority as a summer-resort as the present season. While reports of sweltering weather have come with considerable regularity from various parts of the country during the entire season, there have only been two or three days in Chicago which were oppressively or even uncomfortably warm, and for the past three weeks there has been uninterruptedly delightful weather, just cool enough to be pleasant and with none of the chill and dampness that bring on colds, catarrhs, and rheumatic affections in the summer season. Nearly all the theatres have been open, and the amusements of metropolitan life have been combined with the cool and pure air which the vast parks provide. The Thomas summer-night concerts at the Exposition Building have had but one unfavorable evening during the three weeks they have been running, and there is no other city or resort on this continent which has so seasonable, artistic, and enjoyable an entertainment as these concerts offer. They have served to a great extent to keep society together, which usually disintegrates in the summer by going off to the country or retiring to the back part of the house; and very many Chicagoans who are making desperate efforts to keep cool and enjoy life in stuffy hotels along beaches of hot sand will regret that they did not remain at home as they hear of the pleasant nightly reunions at the Thomas concerts, and will lay out a different program for next season.

THE TRIBUNE has already presented to its readers many interesting facts concerning the development of American railroads during last year as shown by the advance sheets of "Poor's Manual for 1881." Some significant comparisons are suggested by the statistics which are given. It is found that the railroads represent nominally a very much [illegible] investment per mile in 1880 than in the preceding year. The combined stock and debt per mile are reported at $60,650 for 1880, which is an increase of $1,044 in stock and $1,534 in debt per mile. It is not probable that the increase in mileage, of which only 2,002 miles of new road are reported to be in actual operation, represents this large increase of average cost for the whole system. It is more probable that the additional stock and bonds are the product of combinations and consolidations, and in some cases, perhaps, include extensions and improvements which have been projected but not yet completed. This item shows, however, that the railroads are inflating as well as the speculators in railroad stocks. Nevertheless, this objectionable feature is offset largely by the fact that the proportion of net earnings to the aggregate amount of railroad stocks was almost 5 per cent in 1880, which was larger than in any previous year since 1872, when the net earnings were 5.25 per cent on a valuation of $55,116 per mile, which has since been run up to $60,650 per mile. The gross earnings ($7,307 per mile) were larger than for any year since 1874, but fell short $1,700 per mile of the gross earnings of 1871. But the expenses were reduced in nearly the same proportion, and the ratio of expenses to gross earnings (58.5 per cent) is the lowest ever reached. The average of expenses to gross earnings has been over 62 per cent in the past. This showing indicates greater economy in the management of the railroad business, and, if maintained, it will be the most solid basis in the future for good prices for railroad stocks.

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

There is good ground for hope that the President will recover. It is plain that the consulting surgeons, Agnew and Hamilton, have great confidence in a final favorable issue of the case. After the operation of Sunday which relieved the pus cavity, Dr. Agnew spoke very encouragingly, and on Tuesday Dr. Hamilton spoke with very great confidence on the subject. Dr. Hamilton evidently found the President stronger than he expected to,—far stronger than the average of patients would be under similar circumstances. He says: "Instead of being weak, when he saw me in the room yesterday morning (I was standing at the head of the bed the better to observe what was going on), the President put his hand back over his head to take mine, and said, cheerfully, 'How are you, Doctor, this morning?' The stories of extreme weakness are, therefore, groundless." In answer to the question,—"Could the President bear a second operation?"—Dr. Hamilton replied: "I think he could bear six operations or more of the character of the one just performed." If we are to believe Dr. Hamilton, and he will be believed, the assertion of "an army officer who has a room at the White House with Gen. Swaim, but who don't want to be quoted," that the President "can't raise his arms," must be set down as false. It is a reasonable probability that the "army officer" who "don't want to be quoted" is "short" on stocks in Wall street. He says: "The people generally don't realize how sick a man the President is. He is very weak; he is pale, thin, and haggard." No doubt he is "very weak"; no doubt he is "pale, thin, and haggard." But Dr. Hamilton says: "He is not much changed."

The President has not succumbed to the usually demoralizing effects of disease, pain, and suffering; he has not surrendered to the enemy which is tugging at his vitals; his brain is clear, and his will-power is unimpaired. The surgeons know the value of these elements in the case, and Dr. Hamilton declares confidently that the President can bear many operations of the character of that performed on Sunday. The later developments of the case have convinced Dr. Hamilton that the assassin's bullet did not penetrate the President's liver. He evidently thinks he knows very nearly where the bullet is, and this factor adds to the degree of confidence he feels in a favorable issue of the case.

A careful examination and analysis of the official bulletins of Tuesday show that there was no warrant in the actual condition of the President for the very alarming reports so widely circulated on that day. While the surgeons were employed in removing bits of bone from the President's wound, and while the President was bearing the operation bravely, heroically, speculators were industriously circulating false reports in regard to his condition. These speculators, perhaps, did not wish the President to die, but they wished to have the price of stocks decline. In a word, they wanted to make the country believe that the President was much worse,—in point of fact that he was about to die,—in order that they might reap a profit. They arranged a system of lies by telegraph in order to cheat the community. They wanted to convulse the whole country with alarm in order to make money. They wanted to frighten people in order to induce them to part with their property at less than its real or market value. It was a scheme of the "bears" to make money out of the "bulls" by lying; that's all! Of course, the "bears" will excuse the act by declaring that the "bulls" are in the habit of lying to *raise* the price of stocks; that they would have played the same trick had the opportunity presented itself; and they will conclude with an air of triumph by the innocent inquiry whether lying is any worse morally in "bears" than it is in "bulls." Everybody will say, "No, certainly not," and the "bear" will think he has made out his case, and wait for another opportunity to get even with the "bulls," by lying.

But decent people, who are not speculators, will conclude that operators on the Stock Exchange, or anywhere else, who seek to influence the markets, up or down, by publishing and circulating false reports, are rogues. The man who wished Tuesday to have the public believe that the President was about to die, in order that he might put money in his pocket, may well be suspected of entertaining the hope that the President may die to-morrow in order that he may put more money in his pocket.

There is no meaner offense morally than that of lying. In respectable business circles the word of the known liar is no better than the bond of the bankrupt. But the status of the liar is much lower than that of the bankrupt, for the former is an object of universal contempt, while the latter may be respected by his associates. What, then, is the proper estimate to be placed upon the character of the Wall-street stock speculators composed of two parties, of whom the bulls say the bears are liars, and the bears retort that the bulls are liars?

It is a grievous circumstance, and a dangerous circumstance of this wild, reckless, and lying speculation, that no calamity or misfortune, however widespread, serves in the least degree to restrain the cupidity and avarice of the Wall-street gamblers. If a life stands between them and the gain of 1 per cent they strike it down with a telegram; whether false or not does not matter provided it is believed. Nor does it make any difference if the whole country is at the moment praying for the preservation of that life. They seek to coin each agonizing groan of the President into money; they distort his symptoms and trade on the terror and grief which their lying reports inspire. The whole country waits and hopes for the recovery of the President, but the little coterie of Wall-street gamblers count his pulse-beats as they would count gold eagles and try to cheat while they count.

THE NEW HEAT PRODUCER.

The invention of the French chemist, M. Carrière, of the thermophère, an instrument for storing up heat, the details of which were printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, will, if these details are correctly stated, revolutionize the heating processes of the world. M. Carrière, by means of highly polished mirrors, professes to be able to focus and collect the heat of the sun on thin plates made of iridio-platinum, which are placed in a steel box, the plates being separated from each other by sheets of extremely fine silk saturated with non-conducting liquid oxygen. As soon as the required temperature is attained, these plates, each surrounded by its film, are packed away in boxes. The heat is afterwards set free by the withdrawal of the protecting films. The magazines for storing away the heat can be made of any size, and it is claimed that a single small one, say a cube two inches square, will send forth graduated heat enough to warm an ordinary dwelling-house throughout the longest winter. If this story be not a French canard, it will appal the hearts of coal-dealers and fill wood-yards with consternation, for solar heat costs nothing and can supply the world until its heat-producing capacity is exhausted, and after that time all the coal and wood in the world would be of no account as fuel. Besides the uses of the thermophère as a heat magazine, it is apparent at once that it will greatly stimulate the trade in looking-glasses, and will develop a new industry in our Southern States. In the North there are during the summer a few days when thermophères could be constructed, but in the South all summer long the people would be collecting and storing up heat for colder climates. It is somewhat difficult to believe the story that sufficient heat can be kept in a box a foot square, which, if turned into work, could pick up a mass of rock weighing 1,500 tons and throw it four times as high as the Himalayas, but in these days of marvels he is a rash man who sniffs at any wonder in the world of science. It is to be hoped the story is true, and that suffering mankind will soon have an opportunity to gloat over the ruin of the remorseless coal-dealers who have so long held it in their gripe. There can be no possibility of combinations or corners on solar heat. It will free paterfamilias from the grinding despotism of furnaces that won't heat, from the back-breaking and arm-disjointing tyranny of stove-pipes that won't fit, and from waterbacks that will burst. If the French chemist has really discovered a method by which the householder can bring home his entire winter's fuel in a little box in his vest pocket he will not stop to see whether he can throw 1,500-ton rocks four times as high as the Himalayas, but he will rise up and call the inventor blessed and give him the highest niche among the benefactors of mankind.

A FREE PRESS.

What is known as the liberty of the press is one of the most recent as well as one of the most sacred rights of the people. This privilege has made more progress in the United States than under any other of the constitutional Governments. Indeed, the luxury of a free press, defended by political party and guarded by the jury, has been enjoyed so generally and abundantly by the American people during the present generation that they scarcely appreciate it at its full value. A recent occurrence in Vienna serves to illustrate the advantage of the American system, which permits of no censorship over the press, and holds newspapers to account only for defamation of character and actual damage to private interests as adjudged in the Courts. There is in the Empire of Austria a German party and a Bohemian or Czech party, growing out of the conglomerate character of the population. The race differences have run high of late, and brought on fierce political contention in local and national circles. Recently meetings have been held by the German element, at which the Bohemian encroachments were severely criticised. A corresponding issue in this country would be given great prominence in the daily papers. The meetings would be reported in full, and editors and citizens would comment thereon in any terms they might see fit to use. In Austria the newspapers confined themselves to single paragraphs, barely noticing the public meetings, and even for this all the issues of the daily journals in Vienna were seized and confiscated the other morning, with the single exception of the *Freie Presse*, which had prudently omitted all mention of the Czech question. The people of that great, lively, bustling Capital, boasting of its devotion to culture, art, and pleasure, submitted tamely to a whole day's obscuration of the news of the world. A special dispatch from Vienna to the London *Times* of July 12 describes the situation as follows:

> The wholesale confiscation of the issues of the papers yesterday, following a number of partial confiscations of almost daily occurrence, not only in the Capital, but in various provincial towns, and extending as it did even to papers by no means hostile to the Administration, has naturally directed public attention to the anomalies of this state of things, and to the awkward position in which the Austrian press has to fulfill its duties. Most of the confiscations were due to a report which was published of the meetings which were lately convened by members of Parliament and corporations, and the resolutions passed there. The press has consequently to choose between two alternatives. It must either be silent about news events of this kind, or must bear the consequences. As a matter of fact, with regard to the manifesto of the German party in Prague, the papers had eliminated every passage containing an attack upon the Government, and had applied self censorship also to the report and resolution; and as the decision of the Court of Justice approving or disapproving the confiscation has not yet been given, most of the papers declare themselves quite unable even to guess what words or phrase may have prompted the confiscation. The result of this is that the papers have given up publishing such manifestations, and only mention them in short paragraphs.

With the exception of England and Switzerland, the people of Europe have not yet advanced to the proper conception of a free press. In all other countries, even those which have adopted constitutional government in form, there is a censorship of some kind or other, indemnity funds are required from publishers in advance to meet fines that may be arbitrarily imposed for infractions of indeterminate and variable rules, and editors are constantly subject to imprisonment and entire editions liable to confiscation for the most trifling and inconsequential publications. The trouble is with the people. They have not yet learned that a free press is one of the dearest liberties of the citizens. The true newspaper is edited by the public much more than by any individual. It is made up from the happenings of the day. All contribute to it who say or do anything worthy of general attention or appealing to public interest. The suppression of a newspaper is an invasion of the public right. It is an announcement that the public shall not be informed, shall not read, or publish, or think for itself. The fine or imprisonment of an editor, except for some flagrant or malicious assault upon private interests and after a trial before a jury, is not merely an individual wrong, but a high-handed attack on the liberties of the people whom he represents. The newspaper is the public repository of information and popular opinion. When it is forbidden to chronicle the proceedings of public gatherings and to reflect the sentiments of the party or faction which it represents, be its constituency large or small, one of the bulwarks of freedom is undermined, and death to intelligence and free thought is proclaimed.

There are no popular rights where there is not an absolutely free press, accountable to the laws of public morality and public safety only as individuals are. There can be no free discussion under any other conditions. In this country the freedom of political parties and the guarantee of a jury trial are now so well assured in most sections that the liberty of the press is well protected against the tyranny of official and judicial power and against the menace of mob violence. The Democratic party protects its press against the possible persecution of the Republican party on account of its criticisms and opinions. So is the Republican press protected against Democratic persecutions, and so are the newspaper representatives of all political, religious, social, professional, and business factions. The only exception is found in the intolerant and bulldozed sections of the South, where, in proof of the theory we have advanced, all political and social freedom is under the constraint of violence and mobocracy. The Judges who would be inclined to cling to the traditions of the time when newspapers were treated as enemies of governments and of officeholders are kept in check by the juries of newspaper readers. Not a day passes when the dispatches from Europe do not contain some information which should make every citizen of this country thankful for his American heritage, and no feature of this current information should create such general satisfaction as the contrast between the conditions which govern the European and American press.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The report of the National Committee on Education in England for 1880 has just made its appearance, and contains some very interesting statistics as to the progress of popular education in England and Wales, especially since 1870, when the Gladstone Education act was passed. Prior to that time education was private and sectarian, and the schools were in a condition by no means satisfactory. The priests of various denominations were in charge of the schools, and they drew a small amount from the Imperial Treasury, besides the "rates" derived from taxation, but the immense increase which has been made since that time shows how deficient the schools were. Now education is compulsory. Parents may send their children to private schools, but they must send them to some elementary school to acquire the rudiments of an education, and, as children are not allowed to work in factories until they are 12 or 14 years of age, there is an opportunity for all to go to school. As compared with her present advantages, England was then in the Dark Ages. In 1870 there were 8,281 schools inspected; in 1880 the number reached 17,743. In 1870 accommodation was provided for less than 2,000,000 children, and now there is accommodation for 4,250,000. The average attendance in 1870 was 1,152,389; last year it was 2,750,916.

The details for the year 1880 are quite as interesting as the statistics of progress, and show that education in England and Wales is fully up to the standard of education in the Northern States of this country. The total number of 4,250,000 children in school out of a population of 22,000,000 will compare very favorably with our own school attendance, for it must be remembered that education in the South is still very backward. Since 1870 there has also been a decided increase in the pay and prospects offered to teachers, and this has increased the supply of competent candidates. There are now 31,422 teachers, or one to about every 100 scholars, mainly recruited by the training colleges. More than 70 per cent of the masters and 50 per cent of the mistresses pass through these colleges. Out of some 13,000 masters, there are 1,000 who are earning more than $1,000 per annum, and out of 8,000 mistresses there are about 300 earning the same. The increase of salaries is thus stated: "The average salary of a certificated master, which in 1870 was $475, is now $635; that of a school mistress was $285, and is now $360, and about one-third of the whole number are provided with houses rent free." When it is considered that these salaries are estimated upon the whole of the teachers, whether principals or assistants, it will be seen that the rate of salary compares very favorably with that paid in this country. This progress in education has not been secured, however, without a corresponding increase in expenses, and this increase has been so great in London that it has aroused much criticism and complaint. The London *Times*, however, thinks that the maximum cost has been reached and passed, for "while the average cost of the maintenance of board schools increased slightly, the ratepayers in England and Wales were called upon to contribute 3s 7½d per child less than the average sum contributed in 1875-'6." In the voluntary school it is roughly estimated that a child costs about $10 per annum to educate in London, and elsewhere about $8. In the board schools he costs $13, and elsewhere from $6 to $12. The entire amount expended upon education is thus estimated by the *Times*: Contributions by voluntary subscribers, $3,700,000; levied by rate, $3,650,000; contributed by fees, $7,160,000; total Government grant, $10,500,000; total about $25,000,000. It will be observed that in almost every detail—in the rate of attendance, compensation of teachers, and expense of education—England and Wales compare very favorably with this country and with Germany. In Scotland also the schools are in a very favorable condition, while in Ireland they are now more prosperous than the schools in our Southern States.

THE secret history has just come to light, according to the San Francisco *Call*, of the negotiations, which were almost successful, by which, it is alleged, King Kalakaua intended to dispose of his birthright, the Kingdom of Hawaii, for a $7,000,000 mess of pottage:

> Cæsar Celso Moreno, who acquired some notoriety not long ago in San Francisco in connection with the Chinese steamship lines, was father of the project, and succeeded in inducing the King to consent to it and empower him to carry it to completion. The plan was that the Chinese steamers were to import as speedily as possible 1,000,000 Chinese subjects into the islands, and these were to be taxed $7 a head, thereby raising $7,000,000. Immediately the Minister of the Interior was to issue a proclamation declaring all persons on the island citizens who wished the franchise. The Government was then to proclaim to the people that it was favorable to an annexation with China, and call upon the people for a popular expression on the question. The 1,000,000 coolies would outvote all the other population, and naturally would vote for annexation. The $7,000,000 head-tax was to be the price, and more was probably to be paid to the islands. Moreno's mission was to withdraw the foreign watchdogs—the Ministers. When this conspiracy was discovered the wealthier portion of the foreign residents brought every influence to bear, and the King was forced to dismiss the objectionable portion of his Ministry and revoke Moreno's commission, and thus ended, for the present at least, the attempt at turning over to China the Sandwich Islands.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says that things in Missouri are much the same as they were forty years ago in the Southwest, when a band of highwaymen operated at will under one John A. Murrell.

> With headquarters in Arkansas, near the Mississippi River, his gang could overrun that State itself, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and even Louisiana. One of the most prolific sources of their income was the stealing of negroes. Thus Murrell would go to a plantation, and, fixing his eye on a likely negro, persuade him to run away with him, and let himself be sold in several places, repeating the runaway trick each time, until money enough was raised to let the slave go free with a tolerable competency. The slave listened and swallowed the bait. He followed Murrell and was sold two or three times at $700 or $800, and when he had served his master's purpose he was led to some desolate place and shot. But negro-stealing was only a part of the business of Murrell's gang. Counterfeiting and highway robbery were quite as much in their line. The distinguishing feature of that banditti organization lay in this: that it really was an organization, having one head and obeying its mandates implicitly.
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> We have a similar organization of bandits in Missouri now. They do not so much stop travelers on the highway, it is true, but, in search of more remunerative game, they burglarize banks and rob railway trains. They go where they please, and do what they please, sure that if they get into any difficulty there will be either a soft-hearted Governor or a thoroughly legally-minded Supreme Court to help them out of it. They are now in Kansas City, and next day in New Madrid. Their tactics are the same as those of the guerrilla bands that now devastate all of French Northern Africa. They separate in wide-apart directions, then gather again at a preconcerted spot, commit the intended outrages, and again separate. It is the Napoleonic system *en miniature*.
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> Is there no way of breaking up the organization? The Murrell gang came to an end by the tireless exertions of a Mr. Stewart, who would nowadays be called a detective, and probably despised as such. But at that time they had no detective system in the country, and what dangers Stewart underwent were not met by any consolatory reward except the approval of his own conscience. The most disgraceful feature of our Missouri robberies, train, bank, and otherwise, is this: that there seem to be no men in our State willing to risk their lives to bring to bay the scoundrels who continue to disgrace it.

MRS. EDWARDS, the novelist, writes to the London *Times* suggesting a novel plan whereby English authors may acquire copyright in the United States under the existing law. Her proposition is that the foreign author sell half his book to an American and half to an English publisher. Suppose, for instance, the author has completed a novel of 1,200 manuscript pages. Let him sell 600 pages to Hurst & Blackett, of London, and 600 to Harper & Brothers, of New York. Then let the book be published simultaneously by both houses. Pirates in either country, says Mrs. Edwards, would be free to reprint the part of the story published in the other country, but as this license would apply to only half the book the practical effect would be to prevent the publication of the whole or any part. In this way, she continues, might English authors acquire protection in the United States. "There is but one objection to this scheme," says the New York *Herald*,—"it is utterly worthless. Under no circumstances will American copyright vest in a literary work of foreign authorship under the present law. The only method of securing this end is by a new law or a treaty."

SAYS a dispatch from Geneva to the London *Times* of July 14: "Not for many years have the crops of all sorts in Switzerland and the adjacent districts of France, Germany, and Italy been in so splendid a condition as they are at present. There is every promise of a most bountiful harvest, and the sufficient yet not too heavy rains of the last few days are a good augury for the autumn hay crops, on which the peasants depend for much of their winter fodder. The condition of the vines is equally satisfactory. A few districts have suffered from the storms, but their area has been fortunately so restricted that they cannot materially affect the general result."

THE New York *Tribune* anxiously asks:

> Where is Forney? When last heard from he had sighted the Empire, and had seated himself to await its approach. There being a lull now he can come forward and tell us the position of the Empire at this moment. It would be well to let the people have a hint of its approach. If it were to come upon us unawares the surprise might be too great to be borne.

PERSONALS.

A London paper says that Tennyson's head is wider than Gladstone's. This is rough on Gladstone.

A convention of lawyers is to be held at Atlantic City in August, and the water sharks are getting ready to leave.

The Kansas City *Times* publishes the size of gloves worn by the belles of that city. It is thought that the Cincinnati papers will enlarge and do the same thing.

An American girl in Columbus, O., has married a Chinaman. As he does all the washing and cooking, the Ohio young lady has done better than most girls.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says "puffs of mull and tulle illusion in the neck bid fair to take the place of pleatings and ruches." Ohio editors don't miss many points.

Mr. Tilden is at Long Branch. He must look cute when he goes in bathing, and the wild waves are saying that he ought to marry and settle down, instead of romping about in his boyish, careless way.

An Englishman who has published his observations during a trip in the United States concludes that the most striking and thoroughly American characters he saw were Bob Ingersoll and Maud S. Mr. Beecher is not getting a fair show this season.

A saying of Abd-el Kader, the great Arab Chief and patriot: "Woman is like the down from a swallow's breast,—too light to fall to earth, too heavy to rise to heaven." It was lucky for Mr. Kader that Gail Hamilton did not visit Algeria during his lifetime.

The New York *Tribune* takes half a column in which to describe the bathing-dresses worn by little girls at Long Branch. The bathing-dresses worn by little boys in Chicago are not quite so complicated. They consist mainly of a sunburned back and a stone-bruise on each heel.

In a letter to the translator of his work, Prof. Von Holst, the well-known German publicist, says: "That I peruse with the intensest anxiety the development of the tragedy in Washington, I need not tell you. Whatever the fate of Mr. Garfield may be, I hope and trust his blood will make the seeds of Civil-Service reform thrive."

"Lovely day, Mrs. Jones." "Yes, Mrs. Smith, very lovely." "So delightful, too." "Yes, very delightful." "I think so, too." "Good day, Mrs. Jones." "Good day, Mrs. Smith." "Hope you'll get home nicely." "Thank you; same to you." "Good day." "Good day." "Oh, give my love to Susan." "Yes, I will; good day."

The late Dean Stanley had much experience as a journalist. With Matthew Arnold and Fitzjames Stephen he was for several years one of the leader writers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. His chirography was hard to decipher. It is said that only two persons, ex-Gov. Rice and the Rev. G. E. Ellis, were able to read a letter which the Dean wrote to a Boston friend after his visit to this country.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens was once making an eloquent speech in Georgia, when among his listeners appeared Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee. Delighted with the speech, but moved with pity for the lean, sallow, half-starved appearance of the little invalid speaker, the sturdy Tennesseean exclaimed: "Lets catch him and take him to the mountains, and feed him and save him for his country and humanity!"

Queen Victoria went through a pleasant little ceremony lately when the boys of Christ's Hospital, of the foundation of King Charles II., went to Windsor to exhibit to her their drawings and charts. The young fellows had luncheon in the dining-room, and then each of the forty was formally presented to the Queen. After that each boy in succession laid his drawings and charts before her for inspection, and the kindly lady selected four which especially pleased her.

"So you're not going to marry Ezra Haskins' daughter, though you know my heart is set on that match," thundered Sir Marmaduke, the dairy king, to his son, Lem Norton, the ex-tamer of Yellow Springs. "No, sir," meekly replied the young man. "And, sir," roared the exasperated father, "may I ask why you dare thus to thwart my expressed will?" "Yes, sir," said his son, in a low, faint voice, like a joke before breakfast, "because I asked her, and she said she'd rather marry a pump-log, for brains, than anybody in this family." "Ah!" exclaimed Sir Marmaduke, with a fading inflection, and then he turned away to the new Ayrshire cow in the corner of the lot, and said, in the voice of a thunder-cloud: "Huddup yer foot, ye furtailed imp of a thistle patch, or I'll knock the stuffin' outen ye with a neck-yoke!" And his own son knew that the proud-spirited old man was thinking of her.—*Ouida*.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Peoria *Transcript* (Rep.): There is neither dignity nor good sense in perpetuating or employing the nonsensical nicknames that originated in the political contest at Albany. Let such absurd and meaningless trash as the epithets "Bucks," "Featherheads," "Half-Breeds," etc., be dropped at once and forever.

Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.): Some remnant of the "Stalwart" wreck now pokes his head apoplectically above water and suggests that Conkling succeed Clifford on the Supreme [illegible] must be on the theory that as Roscoe has received so much and so strict justice recently he must have a good deal of excellent quality to spare, and hence would make a good dispenser of the article.

Baltimore *American*: If "the heart of the Nation" can "help the old soldier to get well," then recover he will, for surely never in the history of any people has there been such an exhibition of tender solicitude for the preservation of a man's life as is witnessed now throughout the length and breadth of the Union. It is not a sickly sentimentalism, as some shallow critics would have us believe, but the yearning of true affection and the expression of real devotion.

Cincinnati *Gazette*: We thought this country was peculiarly wild in regard to joint-stock companies until we glanced at the official advertisements in the London papers. If our people are a trifle wild the English are not far from crazy. Perhaps, however, they are all rushing ahead in the high road to prosperity. It occurs to us to remark, at the same time, that if all the companies organizing to mine for gold and silver should find the precious metals in paying quantities, the supply would be embarrassingly large.

Boston *Herald* (Ind.): Ingersoll says that "Mr. Conkling can take care of himself." In view of his course during the past four months, there may be some grounds for doubting this statement, but we think it is correct. At all events, the public is absolved from any further care for or interest in him. He is a very private citizen,—hardly a high private. He has brains, experience,—a good deal more than he had when Garfield was inaugurated,—and probably a small balance of self-conceit, in addition to his profession. If these should fail, he can fall back on that "Spartan band" of thirty-five whom he so magniloquently addressed by telegram. It will probably be found that he is not dead yet; but, until four Coroners unite in a bulletin certifying to his resuscitation, suppose we take a rest from Conkling?

Philadelphia *Bulletin*: If it is true that five persons employed in the White House have been prostrated with malarial-fever, the people of the country will perceive the existence of another peril for the President. If malaria pervades the neighborhood, it is as likely to affect him as to affect other persons—perhaps more likely. The Potomac flats, whence the foul air is evolved, have been a monstrous nuisance ever since Washington became a city. They could have been filled in at a comparatively small expense, and they ought to have been filled long ago. Congress every year wastes upon wholly useless things—such, for example, as needless printing—more than enough money to turn the space occupied by the pestilential flats into a handsome public park. It is, indeed, an astonishing thing that a Government as rich as ours has not dealt with this nuisance.

The Galveston *News* (Dem.): We deeply regret Gov. Roberts' unfortunate and needless refusal to unite with the other Governors in recommending a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the recovery of the President. It is at least some satisfaction to feel assured that in this matter he cannot be pointed to as an exponent of Texas, or the South, or of the Southern Democracy. His phenomenal and exceptional attitude may be attributed by some persons, who have studied his habits with a more critical than friendly eye, to a studious cultivation of oddity and a prurient desire for notoriety. There can be no question that if such a desire has raged in his bosom, he has at last hit upon a method for achieving its superlative gratification. His name will be spread on the wings of the telegraph and blazoned through the papers. In fact, it must conceded that Gov. Roberts, by his deliberate repulse of the invitation to participate with all the other Governors in thanksgiving proceedings on account of the President's probable escape from death by assassination, will acquire a National, and even worldwide reputation, which Guiteau himself might envy.

Cleveland *Herald*: The proposition of Mr. John Roach, of Philadelphia, that a naval militia be established, has had at least one good effect: that of stimulating discussion on that most mortifying of topics,—the navy of the United States. The time has certainly come when some definit action should be taken in this matter,—resulting either in the abolition of the miserable department, or its being placed upon a basis of actual efficiency. . . . No time should be lost in placing our navy, not on a war footing, but on a basis of such respectable efficiency that, in the case of war with some of the lesser European Powers,—say Belgium, Denmark, or Sweden,—we may at least get our sailors safely ashore before the vessels-of-war which they control are sunk. As it is now constituted the navy of the United States is a laughing-stock to the world; a reproach to our own country, neither contributing to its dignity or safety; and an imposition—inexcusable as any utterly useless expense—upon the taxpayers of the land. Any privateer could run away from us; the vessels of any other navy on earth could sink us, without ever coming within range of our antediluvian ordnance; and, in case of war, before we could organize and equip an efficient maritime force we should not have one of our little ewe lambs of the merchant service left. By all means let us have a new navy or none.

New York *Times*: The New Jersey Constitutional Commission is called on to deal with the difficult problem of compelling the railroad corporations having termini in that State to bear their share of municipal taxation, which they have so far contrived to evade. It is computed that the railroads which monopolize the entire water-front of Jersey City own property within the city limits worth at least $30,000,000. The entire amount of the contribution to municipal taxation made by these companies is but $57,000. The State has been so extremely liberal to the railroads in the matter of special privileges and exemptions that no method of compelling them to bear their share of public burdens short of a change of the fundamental law seems to be practicable. The United States Supreme Court has decided in favor of the claims for exemption from taxation made by the Morris & Essex Company, and, legally, the privileged position of the railroads is generally supposed to be invulnerable. Senator Abbett's proposal to recognize the special exemptions claimed by the corporations as property, and to condemn them for the use of the State, as real property required for public use would be, and thus to enable the State to extinguish by purchase these exemptions, would thus seem to be the only sure method of dealing with the question. It will need, however, a more general perception of the strength of the railroad position before the courts to give such a proposal any chance of popular ratification.

The New Orleans *Democrat* sees a great future for the sugar industry of Louisiana. The product is increasing every year, but it is far below what it might easily be made. Until last year the best crops since the War have never exceeded one-third of the yield in the ante-bellum period. Last year about one half of the old yield was produced. But, meanwhile, the consumption of sugar in the country goes on rapidly increasing. It has trebled in the last twenty years, while the production of the whole country has diminished one-half in that period. In the year 1879 the total consumption of the country was 743,174 tons of sugar, of which 631,174 tons were imported and 112,000 tons of domestic manufacture, and 48,704,682 gallons of molasses, 34,503,682 gallons being imported and 14,200,000 of domestic make. In that year Louisiana made less than 100,000 tons of sugar,—not one-seventh of the supply required by the country. She has the capacity, however, to produce all the sugar we use, and as this would add something like one hundred millions a year to the State's annual income from produce, those of her people who are alive to her interests are giving the subject some attention. There are immense tracts of cane lands in the State that need only the application of capital and labor to become highly productive and profitable. A correspondent of the *Democrat*, who went through the southwestern portion of the State, along the Teche River, reports that not more than one acre in a hundred between Algiers and Morgan City appears to be cultivated, and hardly any cane is to be seen, though these are among the best sugar-lands in the world.

New York *Evening Post* (Rep.): The close of the Senatorial contest at Albany has sufficiently cleared the political atmosphere to permit an estimate of the gain and loss accruing from it to the cause of good government. . . . In striking a balance, we find under the head of loss: first, the removal of an important public officer in violation of sound principles; secondly, the scandals disgracing the Legislature of this State; and thirdly, the election of inferior men to the Senate of the United States. We find under the head of gain: first, the discomfiture of the ablest, most ambitious, and most tyrannical boss and the strongest political machine in our recent history; secondly, the final wiping out of the third-term business; thirdly, the restoration of freedom of movement in the Republican party of this State and a fresh chance for reformatory efforts; and, lastly, a further exposure of sore spots in our political life and a fresh impulse to the popular feeling for Civil-Service reform. . . . In striking the balance no candid man will deny that the cause of good government has gained more than it has lost in the results of the recent contest. But it must not be forgotten that the gains consist principally in the removal of obstacles that stood in the way of improvement. Whether the new opportunities will be properly taken advantage of, and whether the violation of sound principles at the beginning of the quarrel will in its remote consequences result in positive good, will largely depend upon the earnestness and energy of the Administration in its endeavors to justify the expectations which the utterances of some of its members have recently created. By sincere devotion to the principles of reform the Administration can make out of its present success a victory fruitful of lasting benefit.

Albany *Evening Journal* (Rep.): The contest from which the Republican party of this State has just emerged was as earnest as it was protracted. Its vigorous prosecution rendered a great deal of plain speaking necessary and excusable. The result reached could not have been effected by any milk-and-water processes. But the contest was waged within the lines of the party. Whatever either side might have hoped for, neither received the aid of the enemy. This was fortunate. Any outside interference would not only have intensified the bitterness of the fight during its progress, but it would have rendered subsequent harmony impracticable. Republicans contended with Republicans, and the victory is a Republican victory, achieved without Democratic aid or intermeddling. We characterize the result as a Republican victory, not as the victory of a faction, because each wing of the party was recognized and given consideration in the selection of the candidates ultimately chosen. While Mr. Miller has been decided he has never been extreme in his factional predilections, and Mr. Lapham has not only always been classed as a "Stalwart," but he was taken up because he was thus classified. It is easy, therefore, for each wing of the party to accept the result cheerfully and without any feeling of humiliation. From first to last there has been no developed antagonism on principle. All stood, unhesitatingly and loyally, upon the Republican platform, and all contended for an outcome calculated, from their standpoint, to best secure the permanent ascendency of Republican principles. The differences related to men and not to principle. The end having come, and having been accepted as in response to the dominant sentiment of the party, it now only remains to do what the New York *Commercial* and the Buffalo *Commercial* suggest: Cultivate "peace, union, and harmony," and "once more move forward in solid column."

KILLING GOVERNORS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—A contractor named Goodale, a near neighbor of Gov. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, and a man whom the Governor has befriended on many occasions, has been lurking around the Executive Mansion for several days armed and intent on assassination. It seems that several persons knew of the man's hallucination, but did not disclose the dangerous secret. Last night was the first knowledge the Governor had of the man's mania, and three policemen guarded the premises until to-day, when the madman was secured and lodged in the asylum at St. Peter. The maniac seems perfectly sane on every other subject. A prominent citizen learned of his deadly intent by calling upon Goodale for the plans of a house, when he wildly declared he could do nothing until he had killed Gov. Pillsbury, and he exhibited a musket and revolver as his murderous equipment. The citizen at once notified the authorities, and he was apprehended, and found to be violently insane by a medical commission. His mania was developed by a sunstroke some time since, and has been known to his immediate friends for some time; and that he had not carried his designs into execution is a mystery, as the Governor passes his house to reach his stables. No publication has yet been made of the affair, and but few know anything about it.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, July 27.—Some excitement prevailed here on a rumor of an attempt to shoot Gov. Cornell. It appears that a stranger walked up to the stoop of the Old Capitol Building and was about entering, when Superintendent Hyde, noticing the strange appearance of the man, who was carrying an old-fashioned gun on his shoulder, asked him where he was going. He replied: "I am Adjutant-General of this State." Hyde at once saw the man was probably crazy, and, fearing some harm to the State officials was intended, asked for the gun. The stranger declined to give it up, when a struggle ensued for its possession. Hyde secured it. It was unloaded. The stranger, who is evidently recovering from a spree, gives the name of Patrick McLane, a blacksmith, of Whitehall.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—It is becoming daily more evident that the Ohio Prohibitionists over-reached themselves in their recent Convention for the nomination of State officers. The demands of the Convention are clearly impossible, and even those who run have had time to observe that its spirit was forbidding. The leaders of the movement, impelled partly by spite and partly by vanity, distinctly avowed it as their purpose to chastise the Republican party. It was not claimed that anything more could be accomplished than the defeat of the Republicans. No one suggested that the Prohibitionists had anything to hope from a period of Democratic rule. On the contrary, it was known that under such circumstances the cause would suffer. The whole effort of the Convention, therefore, was to secure the defeat of the Republican ticket, to the serious disadvantage of the very people who were being called upon to bring it about. Several of the delegates, recognizing the absurdity and danger of the situation, attempted to advocate a different course, but in each case their voices were drowned, and they were driven back to their seats amid hisses and cries of "Temporizer," "Traitor," and "Liar." The Convention was ruled by a spirit so stubborn and fiercely intolerant that its better elements were suppressed amid a pandemonium rivaling that of the most violent and noisy of Democratic assemblages. Gradually all this came to be understood by even the most unreasoning of the Prohibitionists, and the purpose of the people of this class to vote the straight Republican ticket is being frequently expressed. Aside from the absurd and spiteful position in which the Prohibition party has been placed, it is seen that under the existing circumstances President Garfield's State must come to his support by a strong and cordial indorsement of his Administration at the polls this fall. Only the most weighty consideration, it is clearly seen, would render any other course wise or even excusable. Republicans are therefore rapidly becoming confident that, with the Prohibition movement dead and the Democratic enthusiasm resting entirely upon a pocketbook, the election will be theirs by a very handsome majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Republican State Convention, it was decided to-day, will be held at Worcester Sept. 21. Congressman Crapo will preside, and Walter Allen will be Chairman on Resolutions. The latter will have a difficult task, as a decided effort will be made in favor of Woman Suffrage and Prohibition. The general feeling is that the campaign will be quiet, the only opposition expected being to Mr. Marston, the Attorney General; but it is thought this will be ineffectual. Gov. Long has given his views on Civil Service, and, while favorably impressed with Senator Dawes' letter, he thinks the latter does not go for enough, and insists that Congress must put it into statute law.

The New York Press on the End of the Conkling Fight.

The day of ostracism and favoritism has passed. The people have taken charge of the affairs of the party again. They have chosen Senators who will be their servants, and not their masters and "bosses."—*Utica Herald* (*Rep.*).

By putting the Vice-President into the Cabinet he would be the most conspicuous representative of another man's administration, whereas we now find him too often at loggerheads with it.—*Kingston Freeman* (*Rep.*).

With Mr. Conkling out of it the Republican party will have peace. We regret to say it, but the retirement of that gentleman retires everything which has divided the party against itself.—*Elmira Free Press* (*Dem.*).

This satisfactory ending of a protracted struggle against a corrupt, arrogant, and dangerous element in the politics of the State will be followed by an era of harmony and peace. With the expurgation of personalism from and the relegation of the principle to its legitimate place in the organization, the Republican party will resume its old-time vigor, find its reward in the popular approval and its vindication in the victories which will continue to crown the labors and sacrifices of its patriotic founders and friends.—*Albany Journal* (*Rep.*).

To all who have watched the course of events are aware the fight has frequently put on an aspect of great bitterness between the adherents of Mr. Conkling and those who opposed him. Many things were said that ought to have been left unsaid; and things were done which were imprudent and uncalled for. But the end is peace. The warring factions fraternized with every appearance of enthusiasm the moment a conclusion was reached as to the naming of a candidate to succeed Mr. Conkling, and we believe it will be found that the Republican party of New York has been strengthened by the friction it has undergone. Whether Mr. Conkling entertains a purpose of continuing his demand for a vindication in some new form we are unable to say, but if he should take that course the effort must be fruitless. His power is broken, so far as the carrying out of any sinister purpose is concerned. The only hope of rehabilitation as a party leader that remains to him lies in the direction of silence for the present. It will be difficult for him, at best, to regain the commanding eminence from which he has so foolishly precipitated himself. The Republican party in the State of New York will hereafter be governed by the preferences of a majority of its members and not by the wishes of a single individual, and in that way retain the confidence of patriotic citizens whatever may be their personal estimate of the merits and qualifications of particular men. The day of serious factional feuds has passed forever, as we hope and believe. Republicans can and will get together for the furtherance of a common cause rather than the glorification of a personal idol.—*Troy Times* (*Rep.*).

FOREIGN[illegible]

Continuation of the Ex[illegible] Caused by the Inf[illegible] Machines.

Description of the Clock[illegible] Character and Quant[illegible] the Explosives.

Closing Work on the L[illegible] —The Changes La[illegible] Effected.

The Spaniards Almost F[illegible] Angered at France—Defia[illegible] titude of the French[illegible]

Thirty Persons Drowned in a G[illegible] Off Cape Town—Busk[illegible] Case.

The Cattle Plague—Free Tr[illegible] mark—Midhat—The Cz[illegible] South America.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE PURPOSE OF THE FENI[illegible]

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 27.—The discov[illegible] infernal machines has been much [illegible] but a belief is spreading that no [illegible] tion to commit any serious outr[illegible] in the present case. An[illegible] erpool merchants there is [illegible] agreement of views with th[illegible] on Monday, and the Liverpool [illegible] ent of the *Times* expresses the [illegible] the mercantile classes almost i[illegible] language telegraphed to THE TR[illegible] says: "The growing impression a[illegible] mercial men is that the explosive[illegible] nal-machines were sent over t[illegible] solely for the purpose of creating [illegible] thus encouraging the dupes of th[illegible] ing fund to continue their su[illegible] They believe that, had the consig[illegible] meant mischief, they would have [illegible] the machines in a way likely to pr[illegible] ready discovery." The correspo[illegible] concludes:

"ONE THING IS QUITE CLE[illegible] that either these persons send the[illegible] ments to England with the prear[illegible] pose of having them seized, or the[illegible] disloyalty among the Irish [illegible] in America. The fact [illegible] consignors and consignees are [illegible] and have studiously avoided cl[illegible] property, although they were not [illegible] its dangerous character having [illegible] tected, is considered further evi[illegible] the whole affair has been a plan fo[illegible] purpose of drawing subscriptio[illegible] Skirmishing fund." Doubts a[illegible] arising respecting the dangerous [illegible] the alleged explosive material. N[illegible] analysis was made, and regrets are [illegible] that it was so hastily thrown into [illegible]

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AMERICAN [illegible]

A number of Americans who a[illegible] on the last trip of the steamer G[illegible] started an admirable work in se[illegible] America part of the collections al[illegible] on board Atlantic steamers. The[illegible] Newman, of New York, support[illegible] John Joy, Josiah Fiske, D[illegible] Dr. King, of Washington, and Mr.[illegible] of New Orleans, suggested to Ca[illegible] that whatever was collected sho[illegible] vided equally between the Liverp[illegible] tion, and an American society [illegible] over by Mrs. President Ga[illegible] aid of the National life saving stat[illegible] Atlantic coast. Capt. Hawes agr[illegible] proposition, and £40 having bee[illegible] £20 were sent to Messrs. Morri[illegible] York,

FOR THE AMERICAN INSTITU[illegible]

The above-named gentlemen sent [illegible] the *Herald*, trusting that, in futu[illegible] lar course would be pursued by o[illegible] ers. The fact that the average [illegible] made on board, and hitherto gi[illegible] sively to a Liverpool institution, [illegible] only £20, gives a reason [illegible] belief that the adoption of the [illegible] system will increase the generosi[illegible] ican travelers, who constitute a [illegible] portion of the Atlantic passenger[illegible] Drexel and Morgan have consented [illegible] half these future contributions fo[illegible] fit of seamen and the shipwreck[illegible] American side.

THE FENIAN MACHINES.

To the Western Associated Pres[illegible]

LONDON, July 27.—Sir William [illegible] Home Secretary, upon receiving i[illegible] three weeks ago of the expected [illegible] infernal machines, took most strin[illegible] ures. The fewest possible numbe[illegible] sons were intrusted with the facts, [illegible] persons were enjoined to fidelity w[illegible] most earnestness. The publicatio[illegible] news was premature, and it is fe[illegible] important investigations now in p[illegible] regard to the matter will be rend[illegible] fective, while all chance of discov[illegible] senders, or consignees, is practi[illegible] stroyed. One of the machines r[illegible] the Head Constable's office at Li[illegible] described as very beautifully made [illegible] effectively designed. Although [illegible] chines are all charged with [illegible] substances, there is tolerably [illegible] evidence that there was no in[illegible] the part of the senders that they [illegible] plode in the hold of the steamers [illegible] transit from Boston to Liverpool. [illegible] chine is inclosed in an oblong cas[illegible] of which it occupies the upper port[illegible] is a clock-work arrangement w[illegible] being set, runs about six hours [illegible] causes the lever to descend upon a [illegible] ing a cap and communicating with [illegible] half of the case. The tube is fille[illegible] plosive material, which, upon be[illegible] sets off the detonating cap placed [illegible] dle of the dynamite compound in [illegible] of the case. The assumption is th[illegible] chines were intended to be used [illegible] jury of public buildings throu[illegible] country, in accordance with the [illegible] Fenian program. Unfortunately [illegible] ernment has reason to believe tha[illegible] warning voice which conveyed [illegible] tion of the expected arrival of [illegible] chines also gave a hint to the se[illegible] consignees.

THE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AT [illegible] QUEENSTOWN

are ordered to use extreme caution [illegible] to the importation of suspicious lo[illegible] cels. Those who have been promin[illegible] the Fenians at Cork and who are [illegible] vanced political views utterly disa[illegible] tion that the infernal machines [illegible] rived at Liverpool were forwarde[illegible] section of the Fenians, and they [illegible] reprobate any resort to such a[illegible] stratagems for the release of Irish [illegible]

DISCLAIM ANY CONNECTION WIT[illegible] NAL MACHINES.

LONDON, July 27.—A series of m[illegible] Irish organizations in England wi[illegible] commencing Sunday next, for the [illegible] protesting against the assumptio[illegible] importation of infernal machine[illegible] connection with any Irish natio[illegible] ment.

THE ORAN[illegible] EMERGENCY COM[illegible] has made [illegible] ments wherel[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Continuation of the Excitement Caused by the Infernal Machines.

Description of the Clockwork and Character and Quantity of the Explosives.

Closing Work on the Land Bill—The Changes Lately Effected.

The Spaniards Almost Fanatically Angered at France—Defiant Attitude of the French.

Thirty Persons Drowned in a Great Storm Off Cape Town—Buskes' Case.

The Cattle Plague—Free Trade—Denmark—Midhat—The Czar—South America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PURPOSE OF THE FENIANS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 27.—The discovery of the infernal machines has been much discussed, but a belief is spreading that no real intention to commit any serious outrage existed in the present case. Among Liverpool merchants there is a striking agreement of views with those cabled on Monday, and the Liverpool correspondent of the *Times* expresses the opinions of the mercantile classes almost in the exact language telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE. He says: "The growing impression among commercial men is that the explosives and infernal-machines were sent over to England solely for the purpose of creating a sensation, thus encouraging the dupes of the Skirmishing fund to continue their subscriptions. They believe that, had the consignors really meant mischief, they would have dispatched the machines in a way likely to prevent their ready discovery." The correspondent thus concludes:

"ONE THING IS QUITE CLEAR—

that either these persons send their consignments to England with the prearranged purpose of having them seized, or there is utter disloyalty among the Irish fraternity in America. The fact that both consignors and consignees are unknown and have studiously avoided claiming the property, although they were not warned of its dangerous character having been detected, is considered further evidence that the whole affair has been a plan for the mere purpose of drawing subscriptions to the Skirmishing fund." Doubts are further arising respecting the dangerous nature of the alleged explosive material. No chemical analysis was made, and regrets are expressed that it was so hastily thrown into the sea.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AMERICAN SEAMEN.

A number of Americans who arrived here on the last trip of the steamer Gallia have started an admirable work in securing for America part of the collections always made on board Atlantic steamers. The Rev. Dr. Newman, of New York, supported by Mr. John Joy, Josiah Fiske, Dr. Little, Dr. King, of Washington, and Mr. Vaughan, of New Orleans, suggested to Capt. Haines that whatever was collected should be divided equally between the Liverpool Institution, and an American society presided over by Mrs. President Garfield, in aid of the National life saving stations on the Atlantic coast. Capt. Hawes agreed to the proposition, and £40 having been collected, £20 were sent to Messrs. Morris, of New York.

FOR THE AMERICAN INSTITUTION.

The above-named gentlemen sent a report to the *Herald*, trusting that, in future, a similar course would be pursued by other steamers. The fact that the average collections made on board, and hitherto given exclusively to a Liverpool institution, have been only £20, gives a reason for the belief that the adoption of the reciprocity system will increase the generosity of American travelers, who constitute a large proportion of the Atlantic passengers. Messrs. Drexel and Morgan have consented to receive half these future contributions for the benefit of seamen and the shipwrecked on the American side.

THE FENIAN MACHINES.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, upon receiving information three weeks ago of the expected arrival of infernal machines, took most stringent measures. The fewest possible number of persons were intrusted with the facts, and these persons were enjoined to fidelity with the utmost earnestness. The publication of the news was premature, and it is feared some important investigations now in progress in regard to the matter will be rendered ineffective, while all chance of discovery of the senders, or consignees, is practically destroyed. One of the machines retained at the Head Constable's office at Liverpool is described as very beautifully made and most effectively designed. Although the machines are all charged with explosive substances, there is tolerably conclusive evidence that there was no intention on the part of the senders that they should explode in the hold of the steamers while in transit from Boston to Liverpool. The machine is inclosed in an oblong case of zinc, of which it occupies the upper portion. There is a clock-work arrangement which, upon being set, runs about six hours; then it causes the lever to descend upon a tube bearing a cap and communicating with the lower half of the case. The tube is filled with explosive material, which, upon being fired, sets off the detonating cap placed in the middle of the dynamite compound in the bottom of the case. The assumption is that the machines were intended to be used for the injury of public buildings throughout the country, in accordance with the avowed Fenian program. Unfortunately the Government has reason to believe that the same warning voice which conveyed the intimation of the expected arrival of the machines also gave a hint to the senders and consignees.

THE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AT CORK AND QUEENSTOWN

are ordered to use extreme caution in regard to the importation of suspicious looking parcels. Those who have been prominent among the Fenians at Cork and who are men of advanced political views utterly discard the notion that the infernal machines which arrived at Liverpool were forwarded by any section of the Fenians, and they strongly reprobate any resort to such abominable stratagems for the redress of Irish wrongs.

DISCLAIM ANY CONNECTION WITH INFERNAL MACHINES.

LONDON, July 27.—A series of meetings of Irish organizations in England will be held, commencing Sunday next, for the purpose of protesting against the assumption that the importation of infernal machines has any connection with any Irish national movement.

THE ORANGE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

has made [illegible]ments whereby several hundred laborers will be available for the South and West of Ireland at a few hours' notice.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE,"

in a leading article referring to the Irish press in America, says that if the American Government should suppress these odious newspapers to-morrow, the conspirators who devised the infernal machines, if we accept the theory that they were devised by the Fenians, are not the kind of men who need a sanguinary leading article to set them to their detestable work. They may be presumed to be cool, ingenius, calculating, and unscrupulous men, who will certainly not let O'Donovan-Rossa into their secrets. It is highly desirable that all Governments should make secrets of this sort as dangerous as possible to the malefactors who harbor them, but to deprive ourselves of the means of knowing what they are thinking and saying to one another does not bring us nearer our ends. We do not believe such a propagandum of assasination is a force, though it is a sign. Even if it could show to some extent the force as well as the sign, it would still be an open question whether its mischievousness would not be counterbalanced by its utility as a signal.

A LARGE AND REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY

attended to hear a lecture by the President of the Central Turkey College, at Aintab, on the subject of Christian education in Asia Minor. The lecturer stated that a large number of educated American ladies are now superintending the work, and, as a result of their labors, 400 schools for children exist.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons last night, on consideration of the clause in the Land bill empowering the court to fix fair rents, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Liberal, moved an amendment confining the benefit of the clause to ten acres valued under £100. In support of this proposal, which he said would only exclude 13,000 tenants, he urged the expediency of not making this exceptional legislation broader than necessary, and quoted as authority Lord Carlingford, twice Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Baron Dowse, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, for the proposition that these large tenants are quite able to take care of themselves.

Gladstone energetically opposed the amendment, and pointed out that no such recommendation had been made by either of the Commissions, and declared that the Government would be no party to drawing a distinction which was directly opposed to the lines upon which the bill was drawn.

The amendment was negatived—241 to 205. The narrowness of the majority was greeted with loud cheers. Several prominent Liberals voted in the minority, including the Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, Col. Kingscote, Edward Heneage, Thomas R. Evans, the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam, the Rt. Hon. Henry Brand, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Frederick Milbank. The majority was the lowest, with one exception, which the Government has secured throughout the discussion of the bill. Many Irish Liberal members were absent from the division.

The *Times*, in its leader upon the above vote, says: "It will doubtless encourage the House of Lords to insist upon fixing some limit to the operation of the provisions intended to protect weak and defenseless tenants only."

AFTERNOON.

In the Commons this afternoon, in consideration of the report on the Land bill, Parnell's amendment to omit clause 27 was rejected—268 to 167.

THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT

granted a summons against Charles Newdegate, Conservative Member of Parliament, on a charge of maintenance, preferred by Bradlaugh.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

At Goodwood the race for the Stewards' Cup was won by Mazurka, Moccolo second, and Roysterer third. Twenty-eight ran, including Lorillard's Barrett.

The race for the Drawing-Room Stakes was won by Privateer, Lorillard's Passaic second, and Roysterer last.

Privateer won the race by a head before Passaic, Archer's mount.

The Levant stakes, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, five furlongs, was secured by Baliol, J. R. Keene's filly Forget-Me-Not second, Andrastus third. Nine ran. Baloil was ridden by Archer.

A PETITION HAS BEEN PRESENTED

for winding up the Blackburn and District Building Society. Liabilities, £200,000.

THE SHEFFIELD EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY,

liabilities £111,000, suspended.

REJECTED.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Parnell's amendment to report on the Land bill relative to absentees was rejected,—115 to 32.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—A London correspondent of the *Courier* says he is informed that the United States Government has intimated its disinclination to join in the proposed general representation on the subject of the treatment of the Jews in Russia, on the ground that it has already instructed its Minister to Russia on the subject.

DURING THE RECESS OF PARLIAMENT

a convention of delegates from each branch of the Land League in Great Britain will be held in London, Justin McCarthy presiding, for the purpose of determining upon the future policy of the League, in the event of the Land bill being passed.

THE "POST" ON ASSASINATION.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Post* in an editorial on assasination says: "We can perfectly understand and appreciate the unwillingness of the American Government to enter upon any course which might indicate a desire to trench on the freedom of the press, but there is a point where legitimate liberty degenerates into reprehensible license."

FRANCE.

THE CABINET.

Special Cable.

PARIS, July 27.—The division of the Chamber yesterday on Clemenceau's interpellation has considerably damaged the prestige of the Jules Ferry Cabinet, but it is not likely to occasion a Ministerial crisis. The public feeling throughout France is undoubtedly opposed to the idea of having the elections in August.

MR. BASSETTI,

the sensitive Italian gentleman, who yesterday defended the honor of Italy against the irreverence of a French caricaturist, was scurvily rewarded for his pains by an ugly wound in his chest.

A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN.

One of the first prizes awarded at the Conservatoire in violin competition yesterday was carried off by a talented young American lady named Miss Harkness.

THE ELECTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—A Paris dispatch says: "The vote yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies on the order of the day has prevented a Ministerial crisis at a critical moment, but it is only palliative, and the situation will remain precarious so long as the Chamber does not contain a disciplined Ministerial majority."

THE ARABS.

PARIS, July 27.—The newspapers publish the following from Tunis: "The Bey has taken every measure to secure public safety in the environs in Tunis and Goletta, and is preparing for the organization of the army, with a view of maintaining public order throughout the country. The occupation of Gabes by the French produced a great impression on the Arabs."

THE SENATE

voted all the estimates of expenditure.

IN REPLY TO THE SPANISH NOTE

the French Government declines to admit the claims for indemnity made by the Madrid Government on behalf of the Spanish residents of Oran and the 8,000 fugitives who returned to their native country after the Arab raids in June. It declares itself ready, however, to pay blood money or compensation to the relatives of victims, as in previous Arab rebellions. The sums would be paid to French and Spanish colonists alike and recovered later from the Arab tribes. France admits that a regular inquiry and international commission of arbitration may determine the amount of material damage suffered at Oran by the Spaniards. Prior to acting on the decision of such commission, France could exact a settlement of all French outstanding claims for losses in harvest and cantonal risings, altogether over 10,000,000 pesetas. In its note the French Cabinet expresses itself severely with regard to the aggressive tone of the Madrid press, and the efforts made in Algeria by Spanish agents to induce their compatriots to return to the Peninsula, even after the fears of fresh raids had disappeared.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

At the outset the Spanish Cabinet was not sorry there should be patriotic excitement about this matter, as it diverted attention from the elections. But the quareel has since assumed disagreeable proportions, and the authorities are endeavoring to stop the agitation. Never since the days of the Napoleonic invasion has public feeling been so bitterly hostile to the French. A single act of imprudence might lead to a diplomatic rupture.

ONE OF THE FIRST PRIZES

awarded at the Paris Conservatoire in the Berlin competition was carried off by a talented young American lady, Miss Harkness.

OCCUPATION OF D'JERBA.

LONDON, July 27.—The French have occupied D'Jerba, Tunis.

INVITED TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY.

It is understood that France has invited England to resume negotiations for a treaty of commerce at Paris Aug. 1, but that England has declined unless a fresh basis can be suggested in lieu of preliminaries hitherto unsatisfactory.

GERMANY.

AGAINST FREE TRADE.

BERLIN, July 27.—Prompted by electioneering necessities, the *North German Gazette* is now producing a series of articles intended to persuade constituencies that free trade is a delusion which is rapidly being exploded. The first course of the articles, on the Cobden Club, says the Club is really a colossal machinery for provoking political agitation abroad. The *Gazette* concludes: "These principles, called by Cobden, with horrible blasphemy, 'God's international law of peace,' have, wherever they have been applied, ruined agriculturists, degraded workmen to mere machines, and converted the countries that have accepted them into tributaries of Manchester."

ITALY'S OBJECT.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Berlin says no importance whatever is attached here to the rumors of the desire of Italy to join the Austro-German alliance. Bismarck would certainly refuse any overtures to that effect, as Italy's only object could be to check French operations in Africa.

ELECTIONS IN SAXONY.

LONDON, July 27.—A Berlin dispatch says the election for the Saxon Lantag resulted in the return of forty-seven Conservatives and thirty-three Liberals. The former gained seven seats. The Conservative majority in the new Bavarian Chamber of Deputies is much greater. The Ministerial press of Berlin is sanguine of a similar result of the election for the Reichstag.

EPIZOOTY.

A horse distemper similar to that in New York appeared in Berlin recently. Only in a few instances has the disease terminated fatally, but the tramways are much inconvenienced, and the service had to be reduced.

EMIGRATION.

BERLIN, July 27.—Emigration returns from Bremen show that 77,303 persons left there for America in the first half of 1881. It would not be astonishing if Germany lost 333,000 subjects during the year.

CROPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Consul Du Bois, of Aix la Chapelle, writes that if there be not a copious rainfall at an early date the farmers will only realize one-half, and in some places one-third, of their wheat crops.

The latest information from Holland shows that hundreds of acres of wheat have become worthless from the effect of unfavorable weather, and have been plowed up and sown with oats and barley. Although the farms in this country have a most unpromising outlook consumers are unconcerned, for American wheat is abundant, and 15 per cent cheaper than the home product, so that at least there is no danger of a famine.

SOCIALISTS BANISHED.

BERLIN, July 27.—Seven more Socialists have been banished from Leipzig.

By Mail.

BERLIN, July 13.—Some carefully-compiled statistics just published by the Ministry of Agriculture give a very good idea of this year's harvest prospects throughout all Prussia, which means two-thirds of all Germany. The results, which are only calculated up to the end of June (and are, therefore, uninfluenced by the favorable subsequent weather), assume 100 to represent an average crop, and are thus comparatively expressed:

	Wheat....	Rye.....	Barley....	Oats.....	Potatoes.
Prussian State	80	77	89	89	95
Provinces—					
East Prussian State	80	77	89	89	95
East Prussia	79	75	90	90	93.5
West Prussia	71.5	75.5	92.5	89.5	93.5
Berlin	90	80	90	65	....
Brandenburg	83	80.5	86.5	84	....
Pomerania	76	61	88	90	96
Posen	83	79	88.5	87.5	95.5
Silesia	86	84	93	92	93
Saxony	82	77	89	88	91
Schleswig-Holstein	61	73	94	94	97
Hanover	78	62	83	85	98
Westphalia	83	73	84	85	99
Hesse-Nassau	76.5	81.5	86	86.5	86.5
Rhineland	81	81	81	88	97
Hohenzollern	98	97	59	91	95

Thus it will be seen that in no single case at the end of June was there the prospect anywhere in Prussia of a harvest above the average yield, though it must be remembered, as already mentioned, that the weather has been very favorable to the crops, especially the potatoes, since the beginning of July. With all this, however, there is every prospect, despite the sanguine hopes of the farmers and the calculations of the Corn Exchange some time ago, that this year's harvest will even be much worse than the last. Assuming 100 to represent an average crop, last year's prospects gave 105 for wheat, 78 for rye, 104 for barley, 101 for oats, and 106 for potatoes, while this year the corresponding numbers are only 80, 77, 89, 89, and 95. Hence it would appear that this season is not only not likely to yield an average harvest, but *even an inferior one to last year's*. And if, as one authority points out, 25 per cent be subtracted for overcalculation of the definit results, as experience shows ought to be done, there thus appears the prospect of a general harvest in all crops valued at only from half to two-thirds of an average yield. This, however, is an extreme statement of the case, and it is hoped either that the statistics from which the above conclusions are drawn may turn out to be imperfect, or that still more favorable weather will falsify predictions. The foregoing quantitative results have been carefully elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture, which, through the medium of country societies, receives local reports from proprietors and farmers; but allowance, it is argued, must be made for imperfection and one-sidedness of individual estimates.

AFGHANISTAN.

AYOOB.

LONDON, July 27.—An official dispatch from the Viceroy of India to the Home-Office says: "Letters from Candahar, 22d inst., say that Sirelar Ghulam Mohineeddin, son of Kohindil Khan, now with Ayoob Khan, is endeavoring to mediate for a peaceful settlement. The Ameer's Governor insists on Ayoob Khan's forces retiring as a condition of negotiation. Ayoob Khan's army is weak and ill-provided. The Ameer's regular force is certainly stronger, but Ayoob's partisans are actively stirring up the country, so that any delay will be unfavorable to the Ameer." A Bombay dispatch says that, according to reports from Candahar, Ayoob Khan's army has crossed the Helmund River below Girishk, and is marching on Candahar by way of Band-i-Timur, on the Argand Ab River.

MARCHING TO THE AMEER'S AID.

LONDON, July 27.—A correspondent at Lahore says 1,600 troops under a son of the Khan of Lalpore are marching to the Ameer's aid. Ayoob Khan left Karazi Safed, twenty miles from Girishk, suddenly on the 20th inst.

THE TRANSVAAL.

ALL ABOUT BUSKES.

DURBAN, July 27.—As the difference which has arisen between the Royal Commission and the Boers with reference to the man Buskes is exciting attention, it is well the public should be made aware of the nature of the objection raised by the Commissioner. Bukes is a Hollander. During the war he was a Boer General, Kruger's Secretary, and his adviser. During the siege of Potchefstroom, his influence is supposed to have induced the Boer General to withhold the news of an armistice from Col. Winslow. Our troops and people at Potchefstroom complained bitterly of Buskes' insolent manner and savage behavior to prisoners and towns-people, and even graver charges were preferred against him. On the arrival of the Boer leaders at Newcastle, Natal, to attend the Commission, they were accompanied by Buskes as Secretary. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood informed the Commission that he would prefer some one else substituted for Buskes, as the members naturally objected to being brought in contact with a person over whom such grave accusations were hanging. Gen. Wood stated that Buskes might even have to be arrested under the clause of the truce providing for the punishment of those guilty of acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare. To this request the Boer leaders paid no attention, and, much to the mortification of all Englishmen at Newcastle, Buskes continued to attend the Commission and swagger through the streets. What fresh cause of offense he had given to the Commissioners is not known, but there is no difficulty in believing that he, by his conduct, rendered it impossible for them to associate with him.

ONE-SIDED TRIALS.

DURBAN, July 27.—Five Boers charged with the murder of Magistrate Malcolm have been acquitted. Indignation was freely expressed at Pretoria on account of this decision, which is declared to be contrary to the weight of evidence against the prisoners.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED.

CAPETOWN, July 27.—A telegram from East London states that a terrific gale occurred there. Three vessels were cleared. Thirty persons were drowned.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

BERLIN, July 27.—A letter from Russia states that there have been many persons arrested and several expulsions from St. Petersburg in connection with the discovery of another plot against the Czar. An ex-Nihilist, who had betrayed his accomplices, has been assasinated in the outskirts of the Capital. There have been six arrests in consequence. An accomplice of Solovieff was also captured, and there have been many other arrests.

POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—President Taureda, of the Provincial Territorial Assembly, has summoned the Criminal Court for the trial of persons charged with political offenses.

THE SIBERIAN PLAGUE

is decreasing in the Government of St. Petersburg. Altogether seventeen persons were attacked with the disease at New Ladoga. Eight died.

DENIED.

LONDON, July 27.—An English resident of Koursk, Russia, writes denying, on the authority of the Governor of that Province, the statement that 119 men and girls were shut in a barn for refusing to work and burned to death by a village mob setting fire to the building. He said a shed was burned in which a number of women had been quartered, but nobody was killed.

CROPS DAMAGED.

BERLIN, July 27.—A thunder-storm in the western part of Russian Poland greatly damaged the crops.

SPAIN.

A HOT-HEADED CARDINAL.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Madrid says: The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain, in a pastoral letter read in every church of his diocese, has most violently attacked the Italian people and Government, inciting all Catholics, even Princes, statesmen, politicians, and journalists, to combine, and, if necessary, to use force of arms to restore the independence and temporal power of the Pope in Rome. The Italian Minister at Madrid immediately protested, and the Spanish Cabinet declared that it severely blamed the Primate's language, and would cause a strong remonstrance to be made to him. The Government has not submitted the pastoral to the Council of State, but it will verbally express to the Primate its disapproval of his language, and will make no reply to the communication of Cardinal Jacobine, the Papal Secretary of State, on the subject. The Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican will, notwithstanding, have instructions to communicate to the Pope the regret of the Spanish Government at the disturbances attending the removal of the remains of Pius IX.

CUBA.

THE THIEVES CAPTURED.

HAVANA, July 27.—On the arrival here of the steamer Alicante, from Vera Cruz, the police immediately went on board and arrested Luis Gil and Ignacio Roque Hernandez, defaulters of the Matanzas branch of the Spanish bank; also the two brothers Ibanez, one a broker in Havana, the other at Matanzas, and the first engineer of the steamer, in whose charge were money and securities amounting to $80,000, including $40,000 in specie, bonds, and various drafts on Mexico, and a draft on New York for $20,000. The prisoners, who were elegantly attired, had small sums of money concealed in boots, hats, and other parts of their clothing, and even in match-boxes. Captain-General Blanco has opened negotiations with the Mexican Government for the capture and surrender of two more accomplices known to have sailed for Vera Cruz the 11th inst. The Mexican Government aided the Spanish authorities in a most gratifying manner. The Mexican war steamer Lealtad was ordered to protect the Alicante, as an attempt had been made at night to take the prisoners from the vessel by a person pretending to be a District Judge of Vera Cruz.

DURING THE WEEK

ending the 23d inst. there were twenty-five deaths from yellow-fever and nine from small-pox.

THE EAST.

MIDHAT GOES TO ARABIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—Midhat Pasha and all others convicted of the murder of the late Sultan, except the two actual assasins and Izzet Pasha and Seyd Pasha, who were implicated in the crime, embarked Monday for El Hedjaz, Arabia, where they will remain in exile for life.

DENMARK.

"BOYCOTTING" VOTERS.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.—The elections for members of the Folkething took place yesterday, and resulted, in this city, in the return of the Constitutionalists. The returns from the provinces are incomplete, but the election proceedings are known to be stormy. The Radicals in several of the towns instituted a regular system of "Boycotting," compelling tradesmen to either support the Radical candidates or to abstain from voting.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PEACE.

LONDON, July 27.—Advices from Buenos Ayres June 20 state that a presentation has been made to the American Minister there as a mark of approval of his labors in effecting a peaceful arrangement of the frontier question between Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

UNCLE RUFUS' STORIES.

J. K. Fisher, of Chicago, in an Ice Speculation—Warren Leland's Railroad—Elijah Smith, of Boston, and the Chinaman—Jay Gould's Story of an Irishman—Why All Moral Men Should Have Their Heads Examined.

New York Sun, July 26.

Uncle Rufus Hatch was in a story-telling mood on Saturday; nor did he fail to point each story with a moral. "Do you know J. K. Fisher, of Chicago?" he asked. "Well, you ought to know him. He's one of the best business-men on the continent. I bar nobody. I heard a good story about him this morning. When the War broke out Fisher was in Louisville. The Ohio River froze over that winter, and he saw money in ice. He advertised for 5,000 laborers, offering unusually liberal inducements. Each man was to board himself and furnish his own tools, and was to receive as pay and carry home each night half as much ice as he could cut during the day. It was a splendid speculation. I was told that Addison Cammack was Fisher's partner, and I guess it was so, for when I asked Cammack about it an hour ago he acknowledged that he was in the Southwest at the time prepared to receive the ice. This is just like many of the schemes in the Southwest. The construction companies and syndicates pick up a bankrupt railroad, not earning running expenses, and lease and guarantee other corporations still more bankrupt, and then gravely agree to give the stockholders half of what they earn. Why, a man has just left me after spending an hour and a half in urging me to take an interest in a railroad out West. His main argument was that it was a line which the syndicates would be compelled to buy as a connecting link in a main line. It reminded me of Warren Leland's California railroad."

"What was that?" we asked.

"It began at Bulldog Creek and ran to the summit of Skye Terrier Mountain," Uncle Rufus responded, "and was the connecting link of a great trunk line. I told the man that I would entertain the proposition if Sage, Gould, Connor and all my other New York friends would join me, and put the money up in certified checks. I wanted a blind pool, with the privilege of playing the character of Villard. I pride myself on the fact that there's nothing mean about me. No sound business-man will have a poor opinion of himself."

Here Uncle Rufus went to the stock indicator and carefully studied the quotations. "Do you know Elijah Smith, of Boston?" he asked. "Well, you'll never thoroughly understand human nature until you do know him. You never saw a better business-man. He tells an ice story as good as Fisher's. A strange Chinaman arrived in some new placer diggings in California, and was treated to a small piece of ice. It was the first that he had ever seen. He found it so good that the next day he bought a chunk for himself. As it appeared to be rather wet, he put it out on a stump to dry. About an hour afterward he rushed out in the sunlight, and found that the ice had disappeared. Chinamen were pretty thick around that camp, and he accused them of stealing it. The result was that six dead men were scattered among the stumps before sundown. It's a good story, but it ain't a circumstance to what will happen when these fellows who are drying ice in Wall street drop on themselves. There will be more than six cases of bankruptcy, and don't you forget it. Things are not what they seem. This applies to the investments of widows and orphans, as well as to other investments, clean through, to the end of the chapter. I know that this is a great country, but in some places there's too much land to the acre. Never judge of the contents of a bottle by the label. A bottle of water labeled 'Chateau Yquem' may be sold for $3, but it ain't worth five cents. People are too apt to be led astray by names. They tell me that when Bull-Run Russell came here with the Duke of Sutherland he wanted to rush right up to Albany and look at the Half-Breed Legislature. Why, I know a man who sits up every night until the moon rises trying to find the new comet. And he's a highly respectable gentleman, too."

Again the stock indicator began its spirit rappings. Uncle Rufus sauntered over to the instrument, and ran the tape through his fingers. He yanked his wristbands nearly to his elbows, and resumed his seat.

"Do you know Jay Gould?" he asked. "Well, if you ever know him, when you know him you will know more than you now know, if you know him well. He told me a story once about an Irishman. It was when there were packet boats on the Erie Canal. The Irishman offered to work his passage to Buffalo, and they set him to leading the horses that towed the boat. He worked faithfully for two days, doing a great deal of thinking. On the third day he thought it out. 'By the powers,' he said, 'I moight as well walk as work me passage.' And walk he did, without even thanking his employers. Now, do you know," continued Uncle Rufus, "I never could get it out of my head that Gould was the Captain of that boat, and that Bill Vanderbilt was the Irishman, who led the horses. Vanderbilt seems to have just found out that he might as well walk as work his passage. I think he means business. When he sold out his $35,000,000 of New York Central, Canada Southern, and Lake Shore, and put the money in Government bonds, he laid his anchor to the windward and made ready for a financial squall. It's easy to say that Bill Vanderbilt don't know nothing, but I'm afraid that Gould will be sorrowfully mournful or mournfully sorry that he kicked him out of the Western Union before he gets through with him."

"How about your Western suit?" we asked.

"The Court seems to have fined you $2,000."

"I presume that's so," Uncle Rufus replied. "I got my information from the *Sun*. My lawyers kindly neglected to officially inform me of the fact. It does seem to me rather hard that I have to pay their lawyers and mine too, when the Court has sanctioned the $15,000,000 chromo transaction. I could tell right here a good story about stolen hams and a jury, but I won't. Two thousand dollars isn't much for a nest of ex-Judges. The Court evidently considers them a cheap set. But they haven't got the $2,000 yet. You can't most always sometimes tell about law until the case is carried up to the General Term and the Court of Appeals. Gould and I never lost a lawsuit. But the inevitable must come to one of us some day. Death and taxes, you know, are certain. They do say, however, that one of the principal defendants in this suit did once return about $9,000,000 after holding it three or four years for his own personal use."

The stock indicator rattled off its quotations faster than ever, and Uncle Rufus again made a break for it. He studied the figures closely and began to chirrup like a fall cricket. "Everything is swelling nowadays," he observed. "I know lots of men who are twice as big as they used to be. But the day of shrinkage is a-coming. Elijah Smith tells a story about a firm out on the Burlington & Quincy Road that went into the peanut business. One of the partners, representing a large German banking house, was to furnish the roaster, and the other partner the peanuts. After the peanuts were roasted they were to divide. Well, they heaved a bushel of goobers into the roaster. When they came out the shrinkage was so great that the German banking house claimed all the nuts. The other partner was dumbfounded. But he didn't go to law. He caught one of Jay Gould's inspirations. He chucked the shrunken nuts into a barrel of water, and they swelled all his capital back and gave him a mortgage on the roaster besides. His partner paid him for the privilege of dissolving the copartnership. That fellow'll find his way to Wall street in due time and make himself appreciated, see if he don't."

"You don't seem to be doing much business here, Mr. Hatch," we observed, while Uncle Rufus was again measuring tape.

"I have more business offered than I accept," he replied. "A man called on me this morning, and agreed to give me all the information possessed by Mr. Vanderbilt if I would operate in Vanderbilt stocks and give him half the profits. I was too lazy too accept the proposition. I told him I would like to have been in with Van three years ago when he bought Lake Shore at 55 and 60, Northwestern at 35, and Canada Southern for nothing. I've been a little disappointed in Bill, though. I don't think he treated me right when he didn't buy Western Union at 80, after the letter I wrote him before they put $15,000,000 in water in it. I'm strongly inclined to write him another letter. He ought to have told me about passing the dividend on Canada Southern, and reducing the dividend on Michigan Central. Yes, I could have plenty of business if I would take it. Why, a man called on me this morning, and wanted me to go into a bridge company. I rather approved of his scheme, for I think there will be a great demand for bridges before long. Many a firm'll be looking for somebody to bridge them over. There's business enough if I wanted it. Why, a man met me on the street not long ago and wanted me to buy 10,000 shares of some mining stock,—I think it was Arizona. He said he'd give me 3,000 shares as a margin. I suggested that perhaps I'd better sell the 13,000 shares first, so as to raise money enough to buy the 10,000. Arizona since then has gone down to $2 a share, and yet the insiders are not happy. When the banks call in their loans on lithographs they'll find that they need more than 3,000 shares margin on 10,000 loans. I'm not in the stock market. I've got a little wheat and corn for family use, that's all."

Here Uncle Rufus put his elbows on his knees, bent his head forward, and lowered his voice. "I'll tell you something worth knowing," he said. "I don't accept any customers now unless they go to Fowler & Wells and have their heads examined. Some of my Chicago friends have been telling me of Vennor's storms and advising me to buy wheat, but I only do business for men whose heads are level. Fowler & Wells are standard authority on level heads. They don't belong to the lying syndicate, and Sizer says he never sizes up anything on Wall street. I've been trying to get Cammack to go up and have his head examined, as he's the only bear in the country. He won't go, although he says he'd rather bet on a horse race than buy stocks at present prices. I think it would be a good thing if newspaper editors, reporters, and other moral creatures would have their heads examined. Then they would know exactly what to think of themselves."

The clock in Trinity steeple struck 5. We started to go. "Do you know what I'd do if I owned one of these trunk lines?" Uncle Rufus shouted. "I'd either have the tariff raised on freight and passengers, or else I'd cut my road in two and let somebody else have half of it. Are you going? Well, come again when I'm feeling well. I ain't feeling pretty well to-day."

SPORTING NEWS.

An Interesting Day's Sport at the Cleveland Racing Meeting.

A Close and Exciting Struggle for the Supremacy Between the Pacers.

The Saratoga Meeting—Other Sporting Events on Land and Water.

CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—There was a light attendance at the second day's races, not over 3,000 persons being present, although the day was all that could be desired, and the program an excellent one. A light shower of rain fell for a few minutes during the afternoon; coming suddenly and going away just as rapidly. The Pool bill enacted last winter has had a visible effect on the attendance, but does not accomplish the object for which it was designed. Pools are sold as usual at the track, the bidding being light but spirited, and there is no probability of interference beyond preventing the operation of pool-rooms. The law is a dead letter.

The events of the day were the unfinished 2:23 race and the regular circuit program, embracing the 2:27 and free-for-all pacing races. The unfinished race was decided in one heat, Pilot R. proving the winner. He led all around to the distance stand, where he was passed by Edwin Thorne. He looked a certain winner, but broke before reaching the wire, and was beaten a length. Kate Sprague acted badly, making breaks in the first heat, and thereafter cutting no figure in the contest. Time, 2:23.

The starters in the 2:27 race were Executor, Rolla, Stella, Elsie Groff, Annie W., and Argonaut, with positions in the order of naming. Pools sold: Annie W. $25, Executor $18, Argonaut $10, field $10. Annie W. won as she pleased, achieving a record of 2:20 in the first heat. She arrived from Chicago just in time to participate in the race,—a circumstance that renders her performance a remarkable one. She led from start to finish in each heat. Argonaut drove her out in the first heat and Executor in the second. In the third heat Argonaut was on her wheel, Executor a neck and Elsie Groff a neck further back, and Stella behind the flag. Argonaut and Executor were timed in the first heat in 2:21 and 2:22 respectively. The time of the race was 2:20, 2:24, 2:24.

The pacing race was the best of the season. It was held back until after the second heat of the 2:27 race in order to give Splan and McCarthy, who arrived from Chicago at 2:25, a chance to reach the track and take their place behind Mattie Hunter and Sorrel Dan. One of the strongest fields of pacers that ever came together answered to the call for horses. Sweetzer drew the pole, with Sorrel Dan, Lucy, Mattie Hunter, Bay Billy, Ben Hamilton, and Rowdy Boy as named. In the pools Mattie Hunter sold even against the field. In the first heat Sorrel Dan led to the middle of the back-stretch, with Bay Billy lapping him, Mattie Hunter and Rowdy Boy right behind Lucy four lengths away, Sweetzer and Ben Hamilton strung out. Opposit the grand stand Sorrel Dan made a tangled break, out of which he never settled, and the contest became a match between Bay Billy and Mattie Hunter, which resulted in the success of the former by a length. Rowdy Boy was a fair third, Sweetzer a poor fourth, and others shut out for running. Lucy looked dangerous at the half, but directly afterwards made a disastrous break. Time, 33¼, 1:06¼, 1:39½, 2:14. The loss of a heat did not affect Mattie Hunter's estimation with pool-buyers, who regarded Bay Billy's speedy work as a spasm, and her chances improved by the distancing of Lucy, and they invested on her freely at $25 to $21 over the field. The second heat was a thunderbolt in the camp of the talent. Bay Billy set the pace from the word. Mattie Hunter and Rowdy Boy clung to him through the first quarter. On the backstretch Mattie Hunter forced the pace to a 2:10 clip, but could not secure the lead, which Bay Billy appeared to hold at pleasure. Rowdy Boy yielded to the increased pace and fell back. Mattie Hunter struggled for the lead until halfway down the home-stretch, where Splan, seeing that further effort was useless, ceased to persevere with her, and permitted Bay Billy to jog two lengths ahead. Rowdy Boy was a bad third, and Sweetzer barely safe. Time, 34, 1:06¼, 1:40, 2:15. A hedging demand made Bay Billy a hot favorit at $30 to $5 over the field. The third heat made quite a change in the aspect of the race. Bay Billy led away as usual, and when Mattie Hunter broke in the first 150 yards the result looked almost a walk-over, but Rowdy Boy tackled the leader as soon as the mare broke, and, after trailing him to the quarter, went for the lead with a terrific brush. Bay Billy could not sustain the pace, and a break that dropped him ten lengths behind Mattie Hunter, who had made the best recovery of her life, only losing three lengths by her break, and quickly started in hot pursuit of Rowdy Boy. Despite the fact that Rowdy Boy paced the second quarter in 32, the little mare got to his wheel at the half. There she remained until swinging into the home-stretch, when she forced him off his feet, secured the lead, and won easily by three lengths. Bay Billy was laid up after his break, and finished six lengths behind Rowdy Boy. Sweetzer was well inside the flag. Time, 35, 1:07, 1:42½, 2:19. Pool selling fluctuated considerably before the fourth heat. At the start, however, Bay Billy had the call against the field at $50 to $20. Going away, Bay Billy brushed for the lead, and only succeeded in going to pieces at the turn. Splan, however, was obliged to use his whip on the mare Mattie Hunter, and Rowdy Boy and Sweetzer then went leisurely to work. Beyond the quarter, opposit the stand, Bay Billy, puffing like a locomotive, passed Rowdy Boy and cleared Mattie Hunter, but got no farther. The effort carried him off his feet and out of the contest. Rowdy Boy trailed Mattie Hunter to the home-stretch, and then challenged for the lead. An interesting finish resulted in the success of the mare by nearly a length. Sweetzer burst a blood-vessel and was pulled up on the third quarter. Time, 36¼, 1:11, 1:46½, 2:21. Pool buyers were now in a quandary. They did not understand that Splan was driving just as fast as he had to in order to win and no faster, and the time, together with the fact that Bay Billy could brush like lightning, and apparently ought to win if he would only go steady, made the result a perplexing problem. It was a race for blood, and the knowing ones were entirely at sea. Just prior to the start for the fifth heat Mattie Hunter sold for $20 against $18 for the field. From a beautiful start Mattie Hunter led through the first quarter, with Rowdy Boy on her wheel, and Bay Billy three lengths back. On the backstretch Bay Billy passed Rowdy Boy and steadily gained on Mattie Hunter up to the middle of the third quarter. Then he broke, and the little mare came right away and won by five lengths. Bay Billy beat Rowdy Boy four lengths. Time, 35, 1:09, 1:43, 2:16¼.

Great Eastern and running mate, to wagon, made three special trials against 2:14. The record of the first was 2:23. In the second Great Eastern threw a shoe and was pulled up at the quarter-pole. The third was made in 2:21. Repeated breaks prevented a fast performance.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—At the second day's races it was a good day, track, and attendance. The postponed 2:23 trot was won by Pilot R., taking the first heat in 2:23.

The 2:27 trot, purse $1,500:

Annie W	1	1	1
Argonaut	2	5	2
Executor	3	2	3
Elsie Groff	4	3	4
Rolla	5	4	5
Stella	6	6	6
Troubadour	dr.		

Time—2:20; 2:24¼; 2:24.

Pacing race, $2,000.

Mattie Hunter	2	2	1	1	1
Bay Billy	1	1	3	3	3
Rowdy Boy	3	3	2	2	2
Sweetzer	4	4	4	dis.	

Time—2:14; 2:15; 2:19; 2:21; 2:16¼.

Lucy was distanced in the first heat for running. Sorrel Dan and Ben Hamilton were shut out, and Sleepy Tom and Little Brown Jug were withdrawn.

Great Eastern, with running mate Monitor, made two trials to beat 2:14, for a purse of $500; time, 2:23, 2:21. He broke badly at both attempts. He tries again Friday.

LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 27.—This was the second day of the races at the La Salle Driving Park. The weather was splended and attendance large. The first race, 2:30 class, was hotly contested by the following horses: Kentucky Girl, Mattie Graham, Hidden Treasure, Fairmont, Belle of Lexington, Sucker Maid, Lucy, Darlington, Indicator, and Princess. The first won. Best time, 2:30. In the second or 2:40 race, Red Cross easily won, his competitors being Dr. Sheppard, Luna, Grand Sentinel, and Hambie. Best time, 2:36½.

SARATOGA, N. Y.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Bedouin, Lucy walker second, and Charley Gorham third, Time, 1:20.

The second race, 1 mile and 500 yards, was won by Col. Sprague, Warfield second, and Oriole third. Time, 2:20.

The third race, one and one-eighth miles, was won by Juanita, Bob Johnson second, and Franklin third. Time, 2:03.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOREST HALL, Mich., July 27.—Wells won the Senior single, Muchmore second. The Detroits won the pair oared, the Pickwicks second. The Pickwicks won the Junior double, Moganque second.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 27.—A large crowd assembled at the Fair Grounds this afternoon to witness the contest at glass balls for the State championship between two representatives of the Topeka and two of the Leavenworth Gun Clubs. One hundred balls were shot by each side, fifty to each man. The score stood ninety-one to ninety in favor of the Topeka Club. Irwin, of Topeka, broke fifty balls straight. A further contest at balls and pigeons followed, but in these no remarkable shooting was done.

CRICKET.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—The Pittsburg Cricket Club played a game with the Peninsulars, of this city, this afternoon. The score stood: Pittsburg, 121; Peninsulars, 108. The Peninsulars play in Chicago Aug. 4.

BASE-BALL.

The Clevelands are booked to meet the home club this afternoon at White-Stocking Park. An interesting game may be looked for, as the visitors arrive direct from a successful tour to Buffalo.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D.C., July 28—1 a.m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, generally fair weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, generally fair weather, winds mostly north to west, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer fair weather, variable winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Mississippi Valley, warmer fair weather, winds mostly southerly, lower barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Northwest and lowest north of Lake Ontario. The temperature has fallen five to nine degrees in the Middle Atlantic States, and from one to ten degrees in the South Atlantic States. It has risen slightly in the Lake region and Northwest. The following temperatures are reported from stations on the Northern frontier: Eastport 56, Burlington 64, Quebec 65, Montreal 65, Alpena 64.

Northerly winds continue in the Upper Lake region, Tennessee, the Upper Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys. Elsewhere winds are variable. Local rains are reported from New England and the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States. A rainfall of 1 30-100 inches is reported from Corsicana. The Mississippi has fallen fifteen inches at St. Louis.

Indications are that slightly warmer, fair weather will prevail in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys to-day and to-morrow. The rivers will continue stationary or fall slowly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 27—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.067	62.0	84	N.W..	5	.00	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.085	66.0	51	N.....	10	....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.036	71.8	51	N. E..	8	.00	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.031	73.1	46	N......	6	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.045	71.1	68	N......	2	.0	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 31.059.
Mean thermometer, 67.0.
Mean humidity, 67.7.
Highest temperature, 73.6.
Lowest temperature, 61.5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 27—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany	75	71	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Alpena	77	64	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Buffalo	65	65	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cairo	82	75	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	75	63	......	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago	72	67	N...	Light...	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	79	74	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	72	70	N ...	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Davenport	78	70	N.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Denver	77	70	S....	Fresh..	.02	Fair.
Des Moines	78	64	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Detroit	77	70	N.W.	Light...	.03	Clear.
Dodge City	66	65	......	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	78	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	78	69	N.E.	Light...	0	Clear.
Erie	68	67	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Escanaba	72	..	......	......	....	......
Fort Garry	..	63	S....	Fresh..	0	Smoky
Fort Gibson	72	72	......	Calm...	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	66	66	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	78	67	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	79	72	N. E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	77	65	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	78	69	E....	Light...	0	Fair.
Louisville	80	74	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Marquette	72	..	......	......	....	......
Memphis	84	74	N....	Light..	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	74	69	S. E..	Light.	0	Clear.
Nashville	87	75	N....	Light...	0	Clear.
North Platte	66	65	S.E..	Brisk...	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	78	70	S.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Oswego	63	63	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	76	65	N.W.	Gentle.	.03	Clear.
Port Huron	63	63	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Rochester	67	63	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Sandusky	72	70	N.E..	Gentle.	0	Th'ng.
Shreveport	96	78	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Springfield	78	71	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Louis	81	74	N....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul	78	66	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Toledo	73	69	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	88	78	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Yankton	80	66	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Bismarck	80	70	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Deadwood	74	69	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Ft. Buford	83	71	E....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Ft. Custer	90	84	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Galveston	92	84	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Moorhead	80	62	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Port Eads	83	82	N....	Light...	0	Clear.
San Antonio	97	87	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	..	66	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	76	60	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Fair.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Temperature at 3:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 77; 9 p. m., 71; 12 m., 70; average temperature, 72¼; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 72½.

THE RESTAURANT FIEND.

A rough and tumble fight, which resulted in more than ordinarily serious consequences, occurred about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Charles A. Boughton's restaurant, No. 19 West Madison street, between Charles Higgins, a young thumper, and the proprietor of the place. The first named had ordered and eaten a hearty meal when he started to depart without offering payment. The proprietor thereupon undertook to "bounce" him. They kicked over the tables, upset the chairs, and generally mixed up the contents of the room. When near the front door, which is made of glass, one of them made an extra exertion and both fell through the panes of glass. Boughton received on the left arm one cut about four inches long and another which severed an artery and let out blood in generous quantities. Higgins' eyes were almost entirely closed, owing to the pounding which Boughton had inflicted, his face bore the appearance of a raw beefsteak, and his right arm was badly lacerated by contact with the broken glass of the door. Both men were attended by Dr. Vincent, who says that Boughton will be unable to stir about for several days to come. Higgins was locked up at the West Madison Street Station.

A SAVAGE HUSBAND.

William Laboday, a Bohemian, 51 years of age, living at No. 151 Milwaukee avenue, while in a fit of drunken rage at 1:30 yesterday morning, assaulted his wife with a table-knife, and cut her in a terrible manner about the hands and face. Dr. Newman, who attended her, sewed up five wounds, one over the right eye, about two inches long, one alongside the nose, one in the left cheek, and two on the back of the right hand. He says they are not dangerous. Laboday was arrested shortly after the attack by Officer Redden.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is the surest insect-killer. It makes short work of roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs. Also preserves valuable furs and woolens from the ravages of moths. Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

FLORIDA WATER.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME. Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER, Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Strassheim & Heimsath, No. 1 La Salle-st., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frank Heimsath withdrawing from the firm. All debts due the late firm and all indebtedness of the late firm will be settled by Christopher Strassheim, at No. 174 South Water-st.

[Signed] FRANK HEIMSATH,
C. STRASSHEIM.

PAPER.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO., Successors to Cleveland Paper Co., 163 & 165 Dearborn-st. PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS. Wedding Goods, Advertising Cards, Dance Programmes, and novelties in this line a specialty.

THE RAILROADS.

Seven Dollars Now the Rate From New York to Chicago.

An Advance in East Bound Freights Wanted.

Why Vanderbilt Inaugurated the War on Rates.

A Break in West Bound Freights from Boston.

The Directors of an Indiana Road Charged with Swindling the Stockholders.

A Change in the Officials of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.

THE PASSENGER-RATE WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The passenger-ticket rates of Tuesday prevailed until noon to-day, when the Pennsylvania Railroad management cut 50 cents, making the fare to Cincinnati $7, Chicago $7.50, and St. Louis $12.75. At 1 o'clock Erie followed, and an hour later the Baltimore & Ohio made similar rates, the Hudson River & New York Central people holding back until 4:30. The ticket-brokers were nonplussed. The cut placed the regular rate down to their own figures, and tickets bought by them in the morning could not be sold at any profit for less. Mr. Lansing, however, smiled when the news reached him, and issued orders to the clerks to make rates to suit customers. "We don't propose to get left," he said, "and we will do better than the Pennsylvania in any event, even if they go to issuing free passes."

Frank, of the Astor House, and other brokers talked in like manner, and all professed much enjoyment in the fight between the railroad companies. The brokers, or scalpers as they are more popularly called, are particularly bitter toward the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in only a little less degree toward the New York Central & Hudson River, which roads they charge with making a particular onslaught on the scalping trade. They congratulate themselves, though, on what they consider an effectual vengeance, making special efforts to divert business from those routes to the Baltimore & Ohio and the Erie. Mr. James S. Buckley, of the Broadway office of the latter road, tacitly acknowledged that the efforts of the brokers in this direction were proving exceedingly successful. Said he: "We are carrying more than twice our regular quota of passengers. To-night we will be obliged to run out eight sleepers on our west-bound trains, instead of the four usually required."

Mr. Charles P. Craig, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, made similar statements. This official further declared the readiness of his road to remain in this fight just so long as the opposing roads kept it up. Mr. John N. Abbott, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie, was likewise serenely satisfied with the outlook, and ventured the opinion that his people would not be first to pray for a cessation of the war. Nothing could be learned as to the negotiations said to be in progress between the Erie and Pennsylvania Companies in the interest of the trunk lines looking to a compromise. That such negotiations are in progress is not to be denied, but so far nothing appears to have been accomplished. A prominent official said: "The war is going on slowly, but I think there will be something tangible to announce before the week is over."

General Agent Carpenter was still in ignorance of any correspondence suggesting a compromise, and avowed his belief in the idea that the end was not near. "We propose to make things warm for the scalpers," he said, "and our cut of 50 cents at noon to-day places us right ahead of their very best rates."

The reporter ventured to remark that the brokers were still claiming to have rates a half-dollar lower. "If that is true, down we go at once," was the agent's assertion.

A messenger was sent to a neighboring broker's office and told to buy a ticket over any route to Chicago, if he could purchase it for $7,—a half dollar less than the Pensylvania rate. The messenger soon returned with a Baltimore & Ohio ticket. "This is convincing," was the agent's laconic comment. A few minutes later customers negotiating for Chicago tickets were pleasantly surprised by the official announcement that, instead of $7.50, only $7 would be charged for first-class transportation to that point. It was 6 p. m. when the cut of a half dollar was made. The agents of the other trunk lines had not followed suit up to the time of their closing hours.

GETTING UNEASY.

A petition is being circulated among the railroads running east from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Chicago, requesting Commissioner Fink to call a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee that an effort may be made to bring about a restoration of east-bound freight rates. The present low freight rates are telling heavily upon some of the roads, and especially those leading east from St. Louis and other southwestern points. The earnings of most of these roads are seriously falling off, and unless there is soon a change of situation they will find themselves in a pretty bad condition. It is therefore not at all surprising that they are anxious to have the rates restored to more profitable figures. Commissioner Fink would no doubt willingly comply with the request and call a meeting for the purpose of advancing the rates if he was certain anying could be accomplished. But he has no hope that anything could be accomplished as long as Mr. Vanderbilt refuses to attend the meetings or submit to an advance of rates. The present condition of affairs seems to be quite satisfactory to Mr. Vanderbilt. He evidently inaugurated the present war for the very purpose of making railroading less profitable than it has been, and to push some of his adversaries to the wall. The anxiety of his competitors to have the old rates restored shows that he has accomplished the object for which he commenced the war, and it is, therefore, not likely that he will submit to an advance of rates or attend any meeting having such an object in view until he has obtained all his ends. When the east-bound pool was first organized Mr. Vanderbilt was its best friend, and, in fact, it may be said to be his creation, as he has for many years previous to its formation advocated the establishment of such a pool. But he has found that the arrangement was of more benefit to his adversaries than to himself. It proved to be the weapon which his enemies were using to destroy him. Lulled into comparative security by the pooling arrangement, Mr. Vanderbilt failed to perceive how he was gradually surrounded by new competing lines until it was almost too late. When he finally did awake to the true state of affairs, he found that "heroic treatment" was necessary to save himself. He calculated that by forcing the rates down to an unprofitable figure he would weaken some of his rivals so seriously as to enable him to gobble them up, while some of the weaker contemplated schemes would have to be abandoned altogether. The results thus far show that his calculations have been well made. But while he has succeeded in staggering his enemies, he has by no means routed them, and, if he means to carry the fight to a successful end, he will not listen now to the entreaties made for a cessation of hostilities. Stocks and other railroad securities have greatly depreciated since the commencement of the war, but they have not yet gone low enough to give Vanderbilt an opportunity to buy up the roads he wants. It is learned upon good authority that Vanderbilt's greatest object is to secure the Erie Railway, and it is stated that he is quietly buying up all the stock of this road he can get. The Erie has long been a thorn in the side of Vanderbilt, being the most dangerous competitor of his New York Central. As long as the Erie was content to have its Western terminus at Buffalo and give the bulk of its Western business to his Lake Shore and Michigan Central he did not care much. But since the Erie has commenced building a new and independent outlet to Chicago in connection with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, from Marion, O., to Chicago, he has become greatly alarmed, not only on account of losing the business heretofore given by the Erie to his Lake Shore and Michigan Central Roads, but also because the line from Marion west will prove a new and dangerous competitor to the Lake Shore, especially since another competing line—the New York, St. Louis & Chicago—is being rapidly pushed towards completion. He finds that he must have the Erie to avert a calamity to the Lake Shore. With the Erie in his possession, he will be able to inflict such damage upon the New York, St. Louis & Chicago as to make it highly unprofitable, and he no doubt expects to be able in the end to gobble up this road also. If he succeeds in this he will be master of the situation, and will be able to dictate terms to all the other Eastern lines; and before he has obtained these ends it is not likely that he will listen to any overtures of peace or consent to a restoration of the rates.

DAMAGING TO CHICAGO.

The managers of the roads leading west from this city feel greatly alarmed over the report that the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have decided to make a further reduction in the present Commissioners' tariff, and that the railroads will be compelled to carry out these rates. It is claimed by the railroad officials that, if such action is taken by the Commissioners, immense injury will be inflicted upon the Chicago roads, and the business interests of Chicago will be seriously damaged. Even the present Commissioners' tariff, they say, is so low that they have been unable to work under it. A still lower tariff would force the Chicago lines out of the through business altogether, as they could not possibly compete against the lines which make a short cut through the State to Toledo and other Eastern points. Toledo would become the great mart for Western business, while Chicago would dwindle down to a way station. Unless the Chicago lines be allowed to make such rates from competing points to this city, so as to enable them to secure the business against the competition of the cross lines, they have no alternative left except to give their business to their connections at interior points, as they could not possibly take it to Chicago under such restrictions. The situation is so grave, the railroad men say, that the business men of Chicago should rise in their might and show the Commissioners that they do not mean to be driven out of trade without a determined fight. The Grangers in this State, they claim, care but little for Chicago so long as they can get their products to market at the lowest rates possible. Chicago has obtained its eminence as a commercial centre because its railroads have been enabled to bring business to this market at lower rates than could be done by their rivals which make a short cut through the State. The object of the Commissioners now seems to be to help these foreign corporations, which are of but little benefit to the State, simply because the Grangers demand it.

LITIGATION IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—John T. Baker, on behalf of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road, to-day filed a suit in the Superior Court of Marion County against the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, George Hoadley, M. E. Ingalls, and others, seeking to review the decree of foreclosure under which the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road was sold, and charging the Directors with what amounts to a conspiracy to swindle the stockholders out of the property. The plaintiff shows that the earnings of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, amounted to $717,697. The payments for taxes and mortgage interest for that period required only $699,141, leaving a balance of more than $18,000 over and above all the annual charges of superior and equal rank with mortgage bonds. But so it was that an apparent deficiency was created at that period by the application of more than $34,000 to the payment of interest on the floating debt. The plaintiff shows that the net earnings for that year were much greater than they had ever been in any single year since the organization of the company and the operation of the road. The plaintiff also alleges that during the Receivership the proportion of gross earnings was considerable, being equal to some of the best railroad properties in the United States, to-wit: For the fiscal year 1876-'77, 43.84 per cent; 1877-'78, 37.77 per cent; 1878-'79, 37.88 per cent. The plaintiff charges that the Directors of the road used their positions to depress the stock and to mismanage the finances of the road for speculative purposes. By such means, and through the foreclosure proceedings and by the sale and purchase thereunder, the Directors conspired to become the owners of the trust estate. The plaintiff shows that the proceedings of foreclosure were instituted at the instance and procurement of the President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company, and the Receivership was created by their initiative and with their consent, and Mr. Ingalls, the President of the road, became Receiver of the Company's property. All the subsequent proceedings and all the operations of the Receivership were conducted with the advice and coöperation and for the benefit and pecuniary advantage of the Directors. The plaintiff charges an illegal division of the earnings of the Company for the purchase of other railroads, and that from the time of the filing of the bill in the United States Court to the sale of the road in February, 1880, large sums of money were illegally paid out of the Company's property on account of interest claimed to be due upon two series of bonds which were not secured by any lien whatever on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. These obligations had been issued by the Cincinnati & Indiana Railroad Company, and amounted to $2,000,000. The plaintiff submits the Directors should have opposed a decree of sale for the non-payment of interest under the mortgage of 1873, and particularly in view of the large increasing revenues of the property and the statutory right of redemption which they attempted to consent away. The Chancellor should have been petitioned, in view of the covenants and circumstances, to have exercised a large discretion on behalf of all interests in the property to avoid sacrificing all the mortgagor's rights by an absolute forfeiture. Other points of mismanagement are made against the Directors, and the plaintiff prays for proper accountings from the Directors, and that the purchase of the railroad property by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Company may be decreed to be in trust for and held to inure to the benefit of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company, the complainant, and other stockholders of the Company, and for orders of injunction restraining defendants, or any of them, except the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company, from disposing of any of the securities or stock held by them and issued in pursuance of the schemes for the purchase of the property described, or from permitting the transfer thereof, for the appointment of a Receiver, and such other appropriate relief pending the suit.

REORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The report of the Committee on Organization was adopted at an adjourned meeting of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Directors to-day, and the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials was extended over that line. Superintendent Kenney and General Ticket Agent Dadman are retained in their positions. With those exceptions, and that of Secretary and Treasurer Craven, the following officers were nominated and confirmed to-day to hold similar positions of the Pennsylvania: General Manager, Frank Thomson; General Superintendent, H. F. Kenney; General Solicitor, John Scott; Assistant General Solicitor, James A. Logan; Controller, Robert W. Downing; General Passenger Agent, James R. Wood; General Ticket Agent, George A. Dadman; Purchasing Agent, E. Lewis; Real Estate Agent, C. S. Sims; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Craven; General Baggage Agent, Frank J. McWare; Chief Engineer, W. H. Brown; Superintendent of Transportation, John Reilley; Engineer of Bridges and Buildings, Joseph N. Wilson; Superintendent of Motive Power, Theo. N. Ely; General Agent for Philadelphia, O. E. McClelland; Auditor of Freight Receipts, George M. Taylor; Assistant Auditor of Freight Receipts, Jefferson Justice; Auditor of Passenger Receipts, M. Reebnack; Assistant Auditor of Passenger Receipts, A. J. Gillingham; Auditor of Disbursements, Thomas R. Davis; Assistant Auditor of Disbursements, Joseph D. Frane.

MATTERS IN TOLEDO, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—There is a very strong feeling now existing between the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad Company and the citizens of Toledo, which may change the plans of the Company in regard to their proposed elevators and other terminal facilities here, the Council having refused the Company the right of way along Broadway, asked for to enable them to reach their dock property in the Fifth Ward. The Company to-day gave notice that they would stop all condemnation proceedings in the Probate Court looking to a movement to reach the waterline, and the officers now threaten to seek water facilities elsewhere.

Both branches of the Council have now passed the ordinance granting the right of way to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road to enter the city by way of North Toledo and come along the abandoned Miami & Erie Canal bed to Cherry street, nearly the centre of the city. The Mayor, however, seems inclined to withhold his signature on account of the large amount of piling allowed to be driven in the river, which might endanger the city in case of another flood such as occurred last winter.

It is understood in railroad circles here that Mr. E. E. Murphy, Assistant Manager of the new Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Road (the Wabash), is to be made General Manager, with headquarters at Indianapolis. The road will be regularly opened for business Aug. 1.

THE WABASH SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—For some time it has been rumored that negotiations were in progress looking to the consolidation of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Road with the Wabash system. There is now no longer any doubt that this has been determined upon by those controlling the two corporations. The Hon. Henry S. Greene, of this city, General Counsel of the Wabash system, with R. W. Haynes as assistant, are now busily engaged in preparing the railway mortgage bonds and coupons, stockholders' resolutions, etc., necessary in effecting the consolidation. The St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield is being rapidly constructed from this city to Grafton. From that point it will be extended to St. Charles, Mo., where it will connect with the Missouri Pacific, part of the Gould system, and thus enter St. Louis. The acquisition of this road gives the Wabash a more direct and better route to St. Louis from this part of the State, besides tapping a rich country that has hardly any other outlet.

BREAK IN WEST-BOUND RATES.

The great efforts which have been made during the last few months to prevent the west-bound freight-rates from sharing the fate of the east-bound are likely to prove abortive. The indications now are that within a day or two west-bound rates will be as low as, if not lower than, the others. Dispatches were received here yesterday bringing the information that a serious war on west-bound rates has broken out a Boston. According to the information received here yesterday, freight is being taken from Boston to Chicago at the following rates: First class, 30 cents; second class, 25 cents; third class, 20 cents; fourth class, 15 cents. The regular tariff rates are: First class, 75 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 45 cents; and fourth class, 30 cents. This shows that the break is as serious as the one in east-bound rates. It has not transpired which lines have inaugurated this fight, but they are believed to be the Grand Trunk and Vermont Central. Of course all other lines from Boston will be compelled to follow suit. Under these circumstances the New York lines will not be able to maintain tariff rates from New York much longer, and consequently the announcement of a general break in west-bound freight rates may be hourly expected.

ENGLISH RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following regarding the doings of the English Railway Commission:

The Parliamentary Select Committee on the Regulation of Railway Freights and Fares, which has been sitting in London during the past two months or so, was still prosecuting its labors at a last date. A vast amount of testimony had been taken from railway officials as well as from merchants, manufacturers, and others, undoubtedly showing on the one hand discriminations and other irregularities, but on the other also demonstrating how difficult and intricate is the whole subject, and how full of perplexity is the question of remedies. Mr. J. Grierson, Manager of the Great Western, when under examination, alluded to a statement from some of the complainants, that "witnesses were afraid to come forward to give evidence before the Committee." He said he had asked the managers of the different districts of the Great Western whether there was any foundation for that statement, and they all said that there was not the slightest. In his opinion it would have been an advantage to the companies for traders to have come forward; the witnesses would have answered each other, and would have shown that the questions were more between different traders and different ports and towns rather than between the public and the railway companies. He also improved the opportunity to express the conviction that too much parliamentary or outside meddling would result in benefiting neither the railroads nor the public. We quote:

"If Parliament compelled them to charge equal rates, he did not believe the Great Western dividends would suffer at all, although they might carry a great deal less traffic and cause serious injury to a number of towns and ports. It would be the public, therefore, and not the companies that would be affected by such a change. He had rather began to think that the public expected shareholders to construct railways without having the power to make charges. It was to the public interest that they should be enabled to obtain a high rate when the goods could bear it, so that they might carry other descriptions of traffic at lower rates."

In the course of the same testimony some significant facts were elicited touching the relation between railway expenses and railway earnings during the past twenty-three years.

"Mr. Barclay—You have said that the cost of working railways has very largely increased of late years. Can you tell us what the cost is per train mile?

"Mr. Grierson—No, I cannot. I can tell you what the percentage is as compared with the receipts.

"You gave us that before. I think we should get a better idea of the increase in the working expenses by having the cost per train mile.

"The Board of Trade returns show, in 1858, the cost of working the Great Western was 29.21 pence per train mile; in 1889 it was 30.78 pence; and in 1880 it was 31 pence; so that between 1858 and 1889 there was an increase in the cost of working of 1.79 pence per train mile only. Whatever it is, the total cost is 3½ per cent more than it was in 1858, and resulted in a loss of £207,000 a year to the Company.

"The witness went on to say that, in 1850, the total receipts per train mile were 14 shillings 11 pence; in 1860 they were 8 shillings 2 pence; in 1870 they were 5 shillings 5 pence; and in 1880 they were 5 shillings 4 pence. This reduction was the result of their having reduced their rates."

These statements appeared to create some surprise, their design evidently being to show that the relative advantages of railroad development are in a much larger proportion with the public than with the corporations; in other words, while the public are getting cheaper and better service the corporations are making less money for their owners. Whether this position can be fully established must depend upon the rebutting testimony which the complainants may have in reserve. The managers of the English railways, it may be observed, are very able men, and appear to have the rare faculty of meeting every complaint against their respective corporations with a plausibility that is calculated, at least, to disarm criticism, if it does not convince the judgment.

ANOTHER BARGE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, July 25.—It is said that a company has been organized with a view of controlling the freight tonnage on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers. Sixty-three steamers and 120 barges have already been bought at their actual value. The purchasers claim that they can run them at a reduction of $800,000 a year in expenses. James R. Keene is also said to be at the head of this company. Its projectors say that they are now perfecting arrangements by which grain and provisions can be shipped to Europe at little more than half the prices now ruling by rail via the Atlantic ports. The company have bought all the warehouses on the rivers not controlled by railroad companies, and are to erect others at New Orleans and various points on the three rivers. A meeting of those interested was held on Friday, and complete arrangements are to be perfected this week.

SALE OF A ROAD.

SELMA, Ala., July 27.—The Selma & Greensboro Railroad was sold and transferred to-day to Fred Wolffe for over $500,000. Wolffe bought it for the Memphis, Selma & Brunswick Railroad Company. A syndicate representing $27,000,000 was effected to-day, with Fred Wolffe as President; J. C. Seligman, Charles E. Lewis, John Travers, Jr., and W. R. Travers, of New York, A. Jones and C. M. Shelby, of Selma, and Thomas R. Roulbec, of Greensboro, Directors; M. Calm, Secretary and Treasurer; W. S. Covenshaw, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. The Louisville & Nashville and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia syndicates were strong bidders for the road.

A NEW ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 27.—It is now definitly settled that the much-talked-of Lincoln & Fremont Railroad will be pushed to completion as fast as men and money will do it. The subscription books have been opened less than a week, and the capital stock, $1,000,000, has been subscribed. The managers of the new road are highly gratified as to the result of their labors, and will lose no time in arranging the preliminaries of the work. Grading will be commenced at once, and it is thought that before the snow flies next winter the road will be in active operation.

LA SALLE & MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 27.—Articles of incorporation of the La Salle & Mississippi Railroad were filed in the Circuit Clerk's office in this city yesterday. The incorporators are William Mitchell, Daniel Evans, Alexander Campbell, William Reed, and Henry J. Miller. The capital stock of the Company is $2,000,000. The main line will be built from La Salle to the Mississippi River, with the right to bridge the same. It may also extend a branch south to Streator and north to Rockford. The principal office of the Company will be at La Salle.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—A suit was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day by John T. Baker, on behalf of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, against the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Louisville Company, George Hoadley, M. E. Ingalls, and others, the proceeding being for the purpose of reviewing the judgment in foreclosure obtained against the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Louisville, by which the property was sold. The suit involves the sale and transfer of the road, and is accordingly important.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 27.—Our citizens were highly surprised to learn this evening of the resignation of Superintendent K. H. Wade, of the Eastern Division of the Wabash Railway, to accept a similar position on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, at a salary of $6,000 per year. He is to have charge of three divisions, with his office at Chicago.

ITEMS.

Mr. D. B. Sibley, for many years assistant to the Purchasing Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been appointed Purchasing Agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Chicago. The appointment takes effect Aug. 1.

The Negaunee *Herald* says: "The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company is performing some extraordinary feats this season in the transportation of ore from this district to Escanaba. One of their engineers a few days since hauled 100 empty cars up from Escanaba and returned the same day with 101 loaded cars, or about 800 tons, which is set down as the heaviest train ever hauled over this or any other road—a distance of sixty-three miles,—by one engine. To the credit of the engineer it may be said the round trip was made without any mishap of any sort, and without being stalled on any one of the grades."

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President, and D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, were in the city yesterday. They are on a tour of inspection over their company's lines. Mr. McCullough, being questioned about the present railway complications, said he knew no more about them than an outsider. All he did know was that the rates have all gone to pieces, and that the railroad business is in about as unsatisfactory a condition as it well could be. The Pennsylvania Company had no hand in bringing about this condition, and was simply following the lead of other lines.

Another meeting of the freight representatives of the roads doing a Colorado business was held at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday to take some action regarding the continued complaints about cutting the rates on business to points west of the Missouri River. There were present H. C. Wicker, Northwestern; C. L. Rising, Wabash; Paul Morton, Burlington; James Smith, Alton; William M. Gage, Rock Island; and J. W. Midgley, Commissioner Southwestern Railway Association. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed to restore the rates to all points on and beyond the Missouri River, and each road pledged itself not to cut the rates again. How long this agreement will be maintained is hard to tell. Judging by previous experiences it will not be maintained very long.

DRIVEN TO DEATH.

Sad Suicide of a Bookkeeper.

Officer John Barry, of the Webster Avenue Station, was notified early yesterday morning by Charles W. Hoff, of No. 297 West Lake street, that there was a dead man lying upon the ground in Lincoln Park, a little east of the boat-house pavilion. The officer went to the spot and found the body, which was that of a decently dressed man about 45 years of age, lying face downwards upon the ground stiff and cold in death. By his side was found a five-shot 32-calibre "Red Jacket No. 3" revolver, one chamber empty. A wound in the right temple from which blood had flowed freely told the story of the manner of death. In the man's pocket was found a letter, from which was learned the fact that his name was L. Lex, and that he had a brother, Carl Lex, living at No. 189 Bremer street. This brother was notified, but he refused to take charge of the body, which was thereupon removed to the Morgue. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon and found a verdict of death by suicide. Upon the person of deceased were found 22 cents in money, a watchkey, and a letter to his brother stating that the writer had struck out in the shortest road to the end of his profitless and hopeless existence. He could not see why he should be any longer a burden to the community, and thought that his act of self-destruction was the proper step to take. He was no longer able to earn a decent living, and therefore sought repose in death. In the postscript he bequeathed his clothes to his brother, making the letter an order upon the Coroner for them, and added in grimly humorous way that his garments would make no one rich. Deceased was a man of more than ordinary ability. He conversed and wrote fluently in English, French, and German, his mother tongue, and was an expert accountant. An unfortunate defect in hearing somewhat incapacitated him for business, and as the malady increased with years, prevented him from occupying positions which otherwise he might have secured. His misfortunes preyed upon his mind to such an extent that of late years he has indulged too often and too freely in drink, and thereby increased his misfortunes and his despondency. Deceased was last employed as bookkeeper by Peter Kauf, house-painter, No. 204 South Peoria street. He was 63 years of age, though his appearance did not so indicate.

SCHURZ ON CONKLING.

Cause of Conkling's Fall—How He May Regain Popular Favor.

New York Evening Post.

The defeat of Mr. Conkling forms an instructive chapter in our political history. It is a clear case of greatness mania with fatal result. Mr. Conkling had evidently become the victim of singular hallucinations in consequence of circumstances for which he was not altogether himself accountable. When a man, who is naturally inclined to inordinate self-esteem, finds himself constantly surrounded by flatterers, who never cease to speak to him of his superiority over all other men, and in all things bow to his will, he will finally himself believe in his own sublimity, and mistake his relation to the universe. He will gradually begin to look upon himself as the centre of creation and regard the gratification of his selfishness as an inborn right which everybody else is bound to respect. That Mr. Conkling's mind gradually drifted into this morbid condition was undoubtedly in a measure owing to the obsequiousness of his friends. They must, to a great extent, be held responsible for the follies of his course and his final downfall.

Mr. Conkling was led to forget that in a republican country a public man, however able, must persuade in order to exercise power. He has always been naturally disposed to despise those who did not agree with him. He was so overweening in his consciousness of grandeur that it gave him no concern when he made enemies. It was rather a pleasure to him to offend. It became natural to him to hate. So he made one enemy after another. They could not injure him as long as they were few. But he managed to increase their number until they exceeded the number of his friends.

But more than that. Here was a man of ability whose self-conceit, stimulated by the reckless flattery of his followers, made it appear superfluous to him to learn. He was constantly told that he was a very great statesman, and he readily believed it, without feeling the necessity of studying those great questions of public concern, a thorough understanding and wise treatment of which is the first requisit of true statesmanship. And so it happened that with regard to the most important problems of our day, the opinions of this prominent party leader had no weight whatever. It appeared sometimes even doubtful whether he had any. If he had, they were the crude impressions of ignorance, or at best of half knowledge. He put forth his "great efforts" almost exclusively on questions in which personal or party power was involved. Power was his object; not power for the purpose of accomplishing statesmanlike ends, but power for its own sake, to be employed only for the purpose of acquiring more power. It is questionable whether in using his power it gave him more pleasure to reward his friends or to punish his opponents in the Republican party.

One of his great boasts was his unswerving party fidelity. Every independent movement he treated with a scornful sneer. And yet it is well known that he contemplated with cheerful composure the defeat of his party when its victory would have given an advantage to his opponents inside of it. He had become so accustomed to look upon his own predominance as the supreme interest of his party, that the latter appeared to him unworthy of consideration without it. It is perhaps just to Mr. Conkling to say that in this conceit he was perfectly honest. Any opposition to his authority in the party appeared to him like an act of rebellion against a legitimate ruler, and in this State the well-organized and disciplined force of his retainers was for a considerable time strong enough to execute the political death warrants decreed by him. He was easily led to believe that on the National field he was as strong as for a long time he had been at home, but there he overreached himself. He failed at the Chicago Convention in imposing his will upon the Republican party, and when he tried to subjugate President Garfield's Administration to his will, and found that his opponents were as well considered as himself, he had to resort to what he thought a terrific coup d'état. His organs announced that something awful was to come. That something awful was his resignation. Many have speculated profoundly upon what his motives might have been in resigning. He simply expected that the whole American people would stand aghast at the thought of losing him from the political stage; that the Senate would not dare to think for a moment of confirming Mr. Robertson in his absence; that the Legislature of New York would at once be on their knees begging him to go back to the Senate; and that public opinion would wrathfully condemn an Administration which had recklessly exposed the country to the danger of losing Roscoe Conkling's services.

We know now terribly he was mistaken. Instead of the Legislature imploring him to go back to the Senate, he had to beg the Legislature to send him back. The stern partisan, so boastful of his party fidelity, went even so far as to plan a coalition with the Democrats for his benefit. All in vain. The greatness built upon the power to grant favors and to punish opposition began at once to crumble. It was at last discovered that he was not genuine; not genuine as a statesman, for he had not been a leader of opinion; not genuine even as a partisan, for he had not hesitated to sacrifice the ascendency of his party in order to serve his own interests. All that remained was the pomp of an impressive personality, the reminiscence of former power, and perhaps in the minds of timid persons the apprehension of a possibility that this power might be regained. But the gilt was off; the inferior metal had appeared, and even if the gilt could be put on again it would deceive nobody for the substance beneath is known.

For this reason Mr. Conkling's defeat is one from which he can never entirely recover. As the downfall of ungenuine greatness, it is an instructive spectacle, especially to young men in public life. They see here a man of ability who but a short time ago appeared to be the most powerful in the country, not only defeated, but utterly shattered. He still deludes himself by ascribing his defeat to "forbidden and abhorrent forces," whatever that may mean. No, the force that defeated Mr. Conkling was not corruption in the Legislature, although there may have been much of it; it was the almost unanimous opinion of the people, who not only condemned his conduct, but, which is worse, had actually grown tired of him. A candid study of this event may teach young men of ambition to beware of false ideals of greatness.

We do not mean to say that Mr. Conkling will never return to public life. If he tries to do so at once it would be only a fruitless prolongation of the agony. But if he should now devote himself to an earnest inquiry into the great problem of public concern which so far he has neglected, he might at some future time make himself more useful than he has been in the past. But he can never be again what he was, and still less what he tried to be. If it is true that he intends to pursue the wise course of devoting himself for a period to his private affairs, he has our sincere wishes for his success.

"THE WORLD."

A Dress Rehearsal of This New Spectacular Melodrama at McVicker's.

Intense Realism in the "Dynamite" Act, the Raft Scene, and the Break from Bedlam.

A dress-rehearsal of the play of "The World," a melodrama which is to be presented at McVicker's this evening, was announced for last night. The play has already been presented—and had extended "runs"—in London and New York, but this is to be its first introduction to a Chicago audience. It has been unusually well advertised, and has naturally attracted considerable attention. The promise of a dress rehearsal was not exactly fulfilled, however, the performers appearing in their ordinary costumes, while in one instance the scenic effects were somewhat curtailed. Otherwise the play was given as it will be given to-night, and, judging from the experience of the evening, it is reasonable to believe that all will work smoothly on the occasion of the first presentation of the play in Chicago.

The curtain rose upon a well-set scene, representing a wharf at Cape Town, South Africa. In the foreground was seen the steamer Lily of the Valley, with steam up and cargo on board, just ready to sail for England. The background showed a mountain, rising sheer from the water's edge, while

SEA-GOING CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

lay at the wharves. This and the two succeeding acts are, strictly speaking, tableaux, and serve only as an introduction to the play proper. But some of the prettiest scenic effects of the play are here introduced, and the sensational has full sway.

The second act shows the Lily of the Valley at sea. It is moonlight, and the passengers are lazily lolling upon the deck, chatting, flirting, and indulging in the usual pastimes of a protracted sea-voyage. One *Bashford*, a scoundrel who has learned of a plot to blow up a steamer in midocean in order to cover an insurance fraud, but who has supposed that the vessel to be wrecked was the one which sailed a week before, discovers that the Lily of the Valley is the doomed ship, and appeals to the Captain to search the hold for the infernal machine which is to do the business. In the midst of his incoherent demands to be set adrift, in order to save his own precious skin, a terrific explosion is heard, and in an instant flames burst up through the hatches and companion-ways, and the vessel is enveloped in fire. The scene is finely wrought out, and, as shown last night, was

ONE OF THE BEST FIRE SCENES

ever given on a Chicago stage.

The third act will form the most attractive feature of the play. It shows a raft to which four people are desperately clinging, while the angry waves toss high. There is nothing to eat on board, and only a half-pint of water to drink, and, as a matter of course, trouble ensues about the liquor. One of the wretched survivors of the wreck dies; the last remaining drop of liquid nourishment is spilt in the struggle for its possession; and at this point a ship appears on the horizon. The sun is just rising, and the desolate wanderers upon a lonely sea manage at last to attract the attention of those on board the vessel. The sea-scene makes a very interesting picture, and the management of the rescuing ship is good. The tableau is exceedingly realistic, and cannot fail to prove the leading attraction of the piece.

The succeeding acts deal with English scenes. There is nothing special to note in them until the penultimate one is reached. In this the hero, one of the survivors of the wreck, who, for dramatic purposes, has been wrongfully imprisoned in

A LUNATIC ASYLUM,

knocks down half-a-dozen keepers and watchers, and makes his escape. As he springs through the gate the whole scene changes. By an ingenious arrangement of the scenery the flats revolve and double into each other, the front of the stage is cleared almost in a moment, and in the background is seen the hero in a boat upon the River Thames, pulling for dear life. A panoramic effect is introduced, showing scenes along the river, and the illusion that the man in the boat is actually pulling away from his pursuers is complete.

The last act naturally clears up the troubles of the hero and heroine, disposes of the villain, who intrepidly steps down an elevator-shaft and is very properly smashed, and sends his partners in crime to jail. In this, as in the other scenes, the realistic character of the drama is constantly borne out. There is great attention to detail and fidelity to fact, and, as a spectacular production, the representation of last night was certainly a success. The sea and moonlight effects were well put on the stage, and, except for an annoying wait or two,—the usual incidents of a rehearsal,—all went well. Of the merits of the dialog and the literary character of the drama, the public must judge for itself, but the rehearsal demonstrated that the piece is unusually strong in scenic effects and dramatic situations.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A brief editorial item in your issue of this date is the keynote to the "dynamite plots" so far as yet discovered. You say, in conclusion: "Should the American detectives coöperate with the British agents in this country in trying to find out the senders [of the clockwork and cement forwarded by the Malta and Bavarian] there is danger that some of the British agents may get in trouble."

You are quite right. We have no "dynamite" clubs in this country silly enough to do anything of the sort. The job was, in all probability, put up by English agents acting under direct orders. The object is to create a feeling against the Land League, and cut off the supply of funds now so generously being sent over from this country. It will not work. That there is at least one "dynamite" club in Chicago, and that it has raised money and sent men abroad, there is no question about. Some of the parties are well known. Some of those who have gone abroad keep up a steady correspondence with the organization here, receive money and advices from here, as well as men skilled in the art of the explosive, but they don't send "barrels of cement" and "clock-work contrivances" aboard ship to be caught in the Liverpool Custom-House. When you do hear of some great crime—the Houses of Parliament blown up from the Underground Railway; the Liverpool docks alight with burning ships and echoing with explosions; some pride of England's navy going down without a moment's warning; some high official being blown out of life; in a word, some crowning outrage and violence, you may safely set it down that Chicago has spoken. It is on the way, no question of that. There is no element lacking. No O'Donovan-Rossa "skirmishing" fol-de-rol for the Chicago "dynamites." Unless the men sent abroad in the past three months from this city are caged, and well caged, the world will be startled by the deeds of Chicago scoundrels quite as profoundly as it was when one sent the bullet through President Garfield. The least possible investigation on the part of either British or American police would open their eyes to the fact that "dynamite" clubs flourish here; that they meet weekly; that their meetings are mentioned in the daily press; that the members do not refrain from allowing expressions of joy to escape them openly over the news of any attempt, successful or not, on the part of the assasins and would-be assasins now spreading terror throughout Great Britain. Is it possible that the British Government quietly favors the perpetration of a series of outrages in order to defeat the honest efforts of honest men to improve the condition of Ireland? If not why do they not set to work, track out and capture the last man who has dared to put foot on their shores for the purpose of committing these terrible crimes which are now the subject of hourly remark? If they want these men—now on their own soil—they can easily get them. Is it possible, I ask, that they do not want them?

ANTI-DYNAMITE.

THE CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 27.—In THE TRIBUNE of to-day a correspondent who signs himself "A Member of Central Church" asks you "in justice to lovers of truth" to make a correction of what he considers "a grave error in your Sunday editorial on 'The New Heresy Trial.'" It is claimed that the editor "possesses a most unfortunate memory," and that, "instead of the expulsion of the heretic," the trial resulted in the triumphal acquittal of Prof. David Swing; and, in proof of the statement he quotes the finding or verdict of the Presbytery in the case, and there rests. As I am "a lover of truth," I ask space to continue the case from the point where your correspondent left off, probably because "he possesses a most unfortunate memory." On the page from which he quotes the finding of the Presbytery, and immediately following the verdict, it is recorded that "Prof. Patton, thereupon, gave notice that he should appeal from the decision of the Presbytery in this case to the Synod of Illinois North."

The case made out by your correspondent is precisely like that of a case tried before one of the Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court, from whose decision an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court, after hearing the case, reverses the decision of the lower Court, and the decision of the higher Court is binding upon all the parties to the suit. Your correspondent evidently prefers to abide by the decision of the inferior Court, which was in favor of his client, rather than that of the Supreme Court, which was adverse to him. The Synod of Illinois North, in October, 1874, after hearing the Swing case, sustained the appeal of Prof. Patton and reversed the action of the Court below. It also found that the charges were proved, and that this proof of the charges would, under other circumstances, require it to pronounce the sentence of suspension from the Gospel ministry on the Rev. David Swing, but in view of the fact that Mr. Swing has not appeared before the bar of this Synod, and has, in fact, declared himself an independent minister, the Synod forbears to pronounce this sentence, and disposes of this case by requiring the Presbytery of Chicago to erase his name from the roll."

The above shows your memory to be better than that of your correspondent.

VERITAS.

THE POWER OF PLUNDER.

How Others See Us—A Phase of American Politics.

London Times, July 8.

Whether the author of the attack on President Garfield is a lunatic or merely a morbid brooder on imaginary wrongs, there is no doubt that his crime will do more than volumes of argument could do to turn the attention of the American people to the weak points of their political system. As is often the case when abuses have become inveterate, people who are perfectly well aware of their existence are content to tolerate them until some scandal arises which forces them to take the question resolutely in hand. In ordinary times the instinct to let sleeping dogs lie is too strong; men are unwilling to disturb what all admit to be wrong, lest the difficulty of a settlement should prove insuperable. In politics, where interests are deeply involved, it requires a great shock to transform the abstract into the practical. But that American opinion has been for some time prepared to admit the need of a reform in the public service, and, indeed, of the whole political machine, is well known to all observers of current events across the Atlantic. No better example of this could be given than the article which has just been published in the *North American Review* by Mr. James Parton, a political writer of good position in America, and the author of several works, among them of an elaborate "Life of Voltaire." With that fondness for striking titles which is characteristic of the American journalist, Mr. Parton calls his article "The Power of Public Plunder," and it must be admitted that the picture which he draws is worthy of the title. It sketches in the most vivid way the actual scenes of a political campaign in the United States; the way in which the meetings are organized and conducted; the men who take part in them, and the men who pull the strings from behind: the candidates, their efforts and their expenditure; the spoils and their distribution; and, above all, the objects held in view by the rich men who, without ever seeking or accepting office, find it worth their while to direct and to carry through the campaign. Then Mr. Parton proceeds to suggest his remedies, not without hope that the public mind is sufficiently alive to their necessity to consider and to adopt them.

The centre of American public life, according to Mr. Parton's unflattering picture, is the man who is known by the name of the Boss. What is a boss. In America they have a way of giving grotesque names, but often, if the thing named is a reality, the grotesqueness soon disappears, and the word becomes the mark of something far too important to be laughed at. So it is with the undignified title in question. "A boss," Mr. Parton says, "is simply a man who can get to the polls on election-day masses of voters who care little or nothing for the issues of the campaign, and know of them still less." He is, in other words, a political chieftian, on a large scale or on a small, with a following at his back who obey his orders implicitly. Wherever there is a clique, an interest, or a group belonging to a foreign nationality, there is sure to be a boss who controls their votes, and who disposes of them for a consideration. Generally, or very often, an Irishman; he possesses the sort of influence which is of value in a political contest; he has reared his flock like a shepherd; he knows the habits of each individual, the whereabouts of those who are away, the desires of each, and the arguments that are most likely to prevail. It is not to be expected that his followers can be influenced by any means except one; and that one is, generally speaking, the prospect of some kind of plunder to follow upon success. The boss is repaid by an office "with plenty of patronage to it," and the patronage provides for the young men attached to his service. The whole system, Mr. Parton tells us, is reduced to an almost mechanical perfection. At the top come the great capitalists, who make their profit out of Government contracts, public loans, and great financial operations into which the Government could introduce them; and below the capitalists comes a whole order of politicians trained to operate with unrivaled skill upon the ambition, the cupidity, and the momentary interests of the voter. At the bottom of it all, Mr. Parton maintains, lies the system which makes the public service the reward of successful voters. It is badly paid, and its tenure is short and precarious. To make it a service which would tempt respectable men to enter it, and which would assure them the enjoyment of their posts during good behavior, is Mr. Parton's aim as it is the aim of all Civil-Service reformers.

If it had been a foreigner that had drawn this indictment against the political working of the great Republic, American patriotism would have been very properly offended. It may be doubted, indeed, whether any foreigner would have ventured to express himself with so much heat on this curious growth which has formed itself on the free institutions in which all see so much to admire. It must be admitted that there is much truth in the charge. The capitalist and the financial ring, which are powerful in Europe, are in America a public danger. They work the money market at their pleasure. They control the railways, and thus practically fix the price of supplies. They are extinguishing the chances of the poor settler, even on the virgin prairies of the Northwest, by buying the land in plots of 30,000 acres. They often keep municipal government in their own hands. But it may be doubted whether they play the part in controlling the elections which Mr. Parton would have us believe; and if they do, how is their influence to be lessened? How is their strength to be resisted? As long as there is anything to be gained by a political victory, so long will men aim at securing it by all the means in their power. In a great democracy, where the hereditary principle does not exist, it is difficult to see what influence under ordinary circumstances is to take the place of wealth. Much, no doubt, may be done by diminishing the motive, by making the prizes of political success less multitudinous and smaller than they are. Every one is agreed that some kind of "fixity of tenure" in public office, from the higher ranks of the great departments of State down to village postmasterships, is absolutely essential to an honest civil-service. But the practical difficulties in the way of such a reform are enormous, and the best intentions cannot carry it out all at once. It was a great day for the cause of political purity when Gen. Garfield was chosen as the Republican candidate for the Presidency; but Gen. Garfield, hampered by conditions and compromises, could not at one stroke reorganize the whole administration of a continent. He did not stand alone; he could not nominate his own Cabinet without reference to those who had made way for him. But his election in the face of the tremendous attempts of the "boss" party was a great victory still; and the passion of sympathy, admiration and resentment that has been excited by the outrage committed upon him in the name of political corruption will not subside without showing that the party who won the victory are in earnest. It was the respectable classes, the honest men, what Mr. Parton calls "the nobilities," that carried Garfield, and they will do more. For when people say that in America the "good citizens" keep clear of politics, they only speak half the truth. The good citizens keep themselves in reserve for emergencies, but they will not allow any grave injury to be done to the Republic if they can help it. It should not be forgotten by those who criticise America, from within or from without, what a gigantic experiment it is that she is working out. Without an example in history, without long traditions of her own, she is solving the problem of governing a whole continent by means of the free votes of its people. It is small wonder that the experiment should not always go without a fault, but the American people have at least the merit that they are perfectly alive to their own faults, and that, when the faults become intolerable, they set themselves to cure them. Mr. Parton's picture is a gloomy one, but there is another side to it, and the time has not yet come to despair of the Republic.

ADULTERATED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LANCASTER, Grant Co., Wis., July 27.—I read with a great deal of interest your article on the adulterations of sugars, showing also by what means we may know when we have in our possession sugar that is mixed with glucose. I am a country merchant, and would be glad for THE TRIBUNE to inform me (as well as a large number of other country merchants, I presume) where the pure article can be obtained. I believe that will be a harder problem to solve than the testing of glucose sugar. Now in my humble way, I venture to say that there is not a barrel of pure sugar in 500 offered for sale; the simple question is, where is there any pure sugar for sale, who has it, and where is it manufactured?

JOHN P. LEWIS, a Subscriber.

FIRE AND MURDER.

PONCHA SPRINGS, Colo., July 27.—Last night a fire broke out in the bank of Poncha Springs. Citizens burst in and subdued the flames. J. P. True, owner of the bank, arrived just after the flames were extinguished, and ordered the people out, and then procured a revolver and accused Maj. Randolph Carpenter, of Leadville, of starting the fire. Both men were greatly excited. The City Marshal struck both with a revolver. True, supposing the blow was struck by Carpenter, fired, fatally wounding him. True was arrested. Both parties are well-known business-men.

Twelve Thousand Dollars for a Life.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph, July 22.

The statement is made public that the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which is reported to have offered the widow and other heirs of the late John C. Joss $10,000 in satisfaction of their claims, has finally settled for $12,000. Mrs. Joss' attorney was ex-Congressman Keightley, now Third Auditor of the Treasury, who was recently in Michigan to close up the case. Mr. Joss was killed in an accident at Barron Lake, just east of Niles, on the Air-Line branch of the Central, early in the spring.

SELECTING A SHEPHERD

The First Presbyterian Church Extends a Call to the Rev. John H. Barrows, of Boston.

A Sketch of the New Pastor's Life—His Success in the Ministry.

About a year ago the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, who was then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, accepted a call to Cleveland, and since that time his old Chicago congregation has been without a regular pastor. Last night, however, all arrangements were completed for supplying the loss created by Mr. Mitchell's departure, and probably a very few weeks will elapse before a new (to Chicago) and eminent divine will be laboring in the old field.

After Mr. Mitchell's departure the matter of filling the vacancy in the First Church was referred to a Committee of Elders, composed of Messrs. H. W. Dudley, W. H. Swift, D. W. Irwin, Marshall Field, Marvin Hughitt, C. M. Henderson, and R. C. Hamill, M. D. That committee, after several months of patient work and careful inquiry, at length succeeded in finding a minister whom they agreed would give perfect satisfaction in Mr. Mitchell's old pulpit, their choice falling upon

THE REV. JOHN H. BARROWS,

at present pastor of the Maverick Street Congregational Church, Boston. Last night, at the close of the regular prayer-meeting at the First Church, the Committee formally made its report to the Session. It was already generally known what this report would be, and the attendance at the session last night was, therefore, not much larger than at an ordinary prayer-meeting. The Rev. Jotham Sewell presided, and Mr. G. W. Darrow acted as Clerk of the Session.

The report of the Committee was made through its Chairman, Mr. H. W. Dudley, and was a very brief verbal one. Mr. Dudley told how long and how carefully the Committee had labored in its endeavor to satisfactorily perform the duty assigned to it. He felt confident that the choice of the Committee would be the choice of the whole church. In recommending the Rev. John H. Barrows, of Boston, the Committee recommended a popular and able divine and an efficient worker. He was a graduate of Olivet College and of Andover Theological Seminary. After leaving the Seminary he went to Kansas, where he was for a short time State Superintendent of Public Schools. He remained in Kansas about a year, and then accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Springfield, Ill. He remained there about a year, and was then obliged to travel for his health. He went to Europe for a year, and, upon his return, became pastor of a Congregational church at Lawrence, Mass., where he remained five years. He accepted a call to the Maverick Street Church about a year ago. He was 33 years old, and had a wife and three children. He came of an

EXCELLENT AND DISTINGUISHED FAMILY,

his father, also a Congregational divine, having graduated at Oberlin, and filled a Professorship in Olivet College.

After Mr. Dudley had concluded, Mr. C. M. Hawley moved to adopt the report of the Committee, and at once tender a call to the Rev. Mr. Barrows. The motion was withdrawn, however, to give place to the following resolutions, offered by Mr. W. C. Grant, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the church and society of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago duly assembled.

First—That the report of the Committee heretofore appointed by the Session of this church to consider the subject or procuring a pastor be and the same hereby is adopted, and such action by the Session ratified;

Second—That the same Committee be and hereby are authorized and requested to extend and press to a final conclusion

THE UNANIMOUS CALL

of this church and society to the Rev. John H. Burrows, of the Maverick Street Congregational Church of East Boston, Mass., to become the pastor of this church at a salary of $6,000 per annum, payable quarterly; and

Third—That the Trustees of this church be and hereby are authorized and directed to expend such sums out of the funds now in the hands of the Treasurer of the church as they may think best and expedient for the purpose of securing said pastor-elect, and assisting his removal to, and establishment in, Chicago.

Thus the whole matter was satisfactorily disposed of, and it only consumed about fifteen minutes time.

The present salary of Dr. Barrows is $3,000 per annum, and it is generally understood, though not actually stated, that he is anticipating the new call and will accept it. He has already visited Chicago a number of times, and has preached here twice,—once in Trinity Methodist Church, and once in the Eighth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Swift, one of the Committee of Elders, states that Mr. Barrow's congregation in Boston has doubled since he took charge there, and that one secret of his success is his remarkable social power, although he is a fine speaker and a sound, clear-headed thinker. His standing in Boston is most excellent.

REBELLIOUS SAVAGES.

Report that the Indians at Mescalero Agency Are in Arms and Massacreing Whites.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 27.—A party of soldiers arrived last night from Fort Stanton, and report that a dispatch was received just as they left from Mescalero Agency stating that these Indians, or a large number of them, are in arms, and that Montseilla and Raman Chiquita, Chiefs, had left the Agency and massacred two Mexican families living in Tularoca Cañon. No official information has yet been received at district headquarters.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon Oscar Holenberg and found that he came to his death July 23 on the track of the Northwestern Railroad at Clinton street by being accidentally run over by engine No. 96, upon which he had been stealing a ride and from which he was dismounting at the time of the occurrence; upon the body of Mr. Lewis J. Clawson, and found that he had been accidentally drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan last Tuesday at Kenwood, in the Village of Hyde Park; upon August H. Kalbow, who was drowned July 24, while bathing in the Desplaines River near Lyons; upon Charles Buscher, aged 6 years, who died July 21 from the effects of the kick of a horse owned by John Callaghan, of No. 99 Sholto street, and running at large contrary to the ordinances of the city, for which injury the jury censured John Hartnett, the Poundmaster, whose duty it is to see that animals are not allowed to run at large within the corporate limits; also upon Frank Drda, who was accidentally run over by a freight train drawn by engine No. 146 of the Fort Wayne Railroad, July 26, on the tracks of the Burlington Road between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

SEVERED ON THE RAIL.

John Berigan, a switchman in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon at the corner of Halsted and Fortieth streets by switch-engine No. 33 of the aforesaid road, John J. Coffey engineer and W. J. Kelly fireman. His body was run over in the middle and completely cut in two. Both legs were broken and the left one fearfully mangled, and both arms were also broken. His body was taken to the Morgue by Officer Costello, of the Town of Lake police, and the Coroner was to inquire to-day. Berigan came to the city from Cleveland at the time of the switchman's strike, and has been in the employ of the Lake Shore Road since that time. He leaves a wife and daughter 11 years of age boarding at the Rock Island House on Sherman street. From the statements of witnesses it would appear that Berigan alone is responsible for the accident. He had just thrown a switch and was attempting to board the moving engine when he slipped and fell beneath the wheels.

A RESURRECTION.

W. O. Leake, of the Health Department, while digging a post-hole in the rear of his home on Dexter avenue, about sixty yards west of Ashland avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon came upon a badly-decayed pine box buried in the soil about twenty yards from the south bank of the West Fork of the South Branch of the river. The box was found to contain the skeleton of a full-grown human being. There was plainly discernible in the skull an irregular fracture about the left ear. No trace of hair or clothing could be found, nor of anything else save three pearl buttons. The bones were placed in a sack and taken to the Deering Street Police Station, where they await the Coroner's disposal. The coffin must have been there for years, and it is unlikely that anything farther will ever be heard concerning it.

POUNDING THE PEELERS.

The assaulting of policemen having of late become a very fashionable amusement among the tough element of society, a gang of young ruffians attacked Officer William Mitchell Tuesday night at the corner of Twenty-third street and Wentworth avenue. One of the gang struck him on the head with a club, knocked off his hat, and tore his coat. Mitchell drew a revolver and three of the four roughs fled. The fourth was dealt a smart blow with the butt-end of the revolver, and so "done up" thereby that he was led an easy captive to the Twenty-second Street Station, where he gave the name of Allan. Justice Wallace fined him $50 yesterday and sent him to the Bridewell in default of payment. The others of the crowd are being looked for. The explanation of the assault may be found in the fact that Mitchell was in civilian's dress, and the hoodlums wanted to rob him.

VERY MYSTERIO

Unexplained Disappearanc N. Walls, of Paris, I

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The Negotiation Falls Throug and His $1,150 Disappe

Was He Slugged and Robbed, Skipped Out?

There was a paragraph in Sunday's in which it was stated that C. N. Wa denly to the ground at the Jockey Saturday afternoon, and was carried men in a buggy, leaving his hat an book behind. The latter contained pired railroad passes and an envelope were written his name and the figur The statement that Mr. Walls had fa track was made by a man who br pocketbook and hat to THE TRIBUNE stated that he had picked them u track. Yesterday morning, Mr. C of Newton, Ill., came to Chicago to brother. He was unable to find an him, nor were the police, who gave assistance they could. No such na Walls appeared on the register of any had he been admitted to any hospital, reached the Morgue. His disappear mystery, and a TRIBUNE reporter sou day to account for it. It seems that who was city editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Beacon*, came to Chicago for the of buying out a printing-office Rounds & Co. had advertised for had some correspondence with the subject, and thought he successful in the negotiations. Abou Friday morning he appeared at Mr office on Monroe street near La Salle, the purchase money, $1,100, obtain Decatur *Herald*, which he at one ti The sale, however, was not made, the had given the mortgage on the office moved it by paying Rounds & Co.'s cla was disappointed, and went over Luse & Co.'s, near by, and deposited currency with the bookkeeper, Mr. Swinscoe. There were two young him at the time—country boys, Mr. says they looked like, and he supp had come with Walls to see the city. left the store together. Subsequently men returned, evidently expecting to but as he was not there they Swinscoe to tell him they were going Park. In a few moments later Wal and when informed where his supp friends had gone he left.

HE WAS NOT SEEN AGAI

until about twenty minutes after 5 afternoon, when he came into the sto der, Luse & Co., and sat down on a Luse said to him, "You look all b "Yes," he replied, "I am tired out." that he had "got left" in his trade wi and when asked if he wanted his mon suppose I might as well take it." M had put the bills in a sealed which had on it Walls' name a in one corner. Getting the pac the safe, he asked Walls to count t Walls tore off one end of the envelo so. Swinscoe handed him another e the same size, in which Walls inclos one, which contained the currency, p into his pocket-book. He then went five minutes afterwards was seen by a salesman for Marder, Luse & Co., of Clark and Monroe streets, look That was at twenty minutes of 6, Sat ernoon, since which time none of have caught a glimpse of him. Why the Jockey Club Park, if he did, puzzles knew him, as he never took any intere races. None of the police on duty at Saturday afternoon saw or heard anyt man falling in a fit and being carried that is not singular in view of the crowd present. There is no evidence to the statement of the man who brough and pocketbook to THE TRIBUNE must have been honest, or he would taken the trouble to do what he did. noticed that there was but one envelo pocketbook when it came into the pos THE TRIBUNE. That was the inside on name and figures on it, and which the money. The other was gone. If who said he found the pocketbook the cash, he would have thrown the and let the hat remain where it was. was robbed, the question is, When a was it done?

EXPERT PICKPOCKETS

often "pull a leather," take out the and put the book back into the pock may have unknowingly came into a thief who could do this, or it may when he fell, his pocketbook wa out of his pocket and pi by some one who stole the dropped it on the ground again. But Walls? It is singular that no trace of be found. If in the hands of stran would certainly notify the police; if friends, they would be apt to let know his whereabouts, especially in v notice of his mishap published in THE It was possible for him, by taking have reached the race-track before were over. He, however, would not to go there at such a la unless he met some one. Perhaps young men went with him. Who the one appears to know. He did not them at Marder, Luse & Co.'s. Descri them have been given to the police, bu tectives have so far been unable to fin the streets. These two men must ha that Walls had the $1,150, and thie "make up" as countrymen for the gaining the confidence of strangers. ure to come to the front has cast suspi them, and it is supposed that they ar who took Walls away in the Perhaps a confederate "slugged" Wa sand-bag, and grabbed his pocketbook pretending to be friends, picked him u him off to cover up the robbery. He some out of the way hotel still unconsc dying, may have been thrown into a place by the wayside or into the ri police are at the end of their string, not which way to turn. As a whole, appearance is the most mysterious of t

MANY SUDDEN VANISHING

which have occurred in Chicago. H years of age and has a wife and one brother will remain in the city until vinced that it is hopless to do anything clusion which he had almost reached ing, as he had been traveling around without learning any thing as to Cyru abouts after Mr. James saw him. The man did not drink, his domestic life wa he was in no trouble, and there was whatever for his running away; so it evident that others are re for his disappearance. The falling down may have been due to a su as Mr. Walls was much affected by hot he having been stricken three years ag in a day or two information about him be forthcoming, if he is ill. Should no heard of or from him, it will be eviden has been either murdered or, as oth done, has gone quietly out of the city road train for the purpose of seeing th

The brother of the missing man, Walls, called yesterday upon Lieut. Cur upon making known to him the facts co his brother's disappearance, Detective and Tierney were assigned to work the During the day they visited all the do hotels, all the hospitals, various ba offices, which it was thought Mr. Wa have visited while in the city, and fina over the ground at the race-track. Th absolutely nothing beyond what is give and were unsuccessful even in attem locate the house or hotel at w put up. No one could be found at track who knew of any one having be suddenly ill or faint at the park during urday meeting. There was a great cr day, and the club-house was scarcely to bring a sick person, even for te treatment. The police, while they con the disappearance is a strange one, do anything in the foul-play line has bef Walls. His money may have been ta not his life, and they are of the opinio will be heard from within a short time.

The gentleman who brought Mr. W and pocketbook to THE TRIBUNE offi day night, is requested to call this afte the office of the city editor.

BRIDGEPORT STINKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribun

CHICAGO, July 7.—I notice in this TRIBUNE an article commenting on the vigorous prosecution of the unfortunat thistle, and the entire disregard on hi such important ordinances as those in coal-smoke, concealed weapons, sma etc. But I should like to call his through your columns to an unpardona of negligence on the part of Dr. De W has doubtless been largely instrument ducing the increase in the death rate du past few weeks. I refer, as all who li South Side will know, to the intolerabl port stenches, which are again as regul were in the days before De Wolf "inven deodorizing process. Of course nothing be said on this subject, but the recu this nuisance suggests a few pertinent If, as I understand, the ordinance req closing of a stench-factory as a nuis moment it discontinues the use of the izing apparatus, and if it nev persists in turning into the atmosp foul products week after week, a with average intelligence would be ap sider that the official nose of some sub of the Health Department was clos spring clothes-pin, or by a more effect per in the shape of an occasional sha profits of the rendering business. Th

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VERY MYSTERIOUS.

Unexplained Disappearance of C. N. Walls, of Paris, Ill.

He Comes to Chicago to Purchase a Country Printing-Office.

The Negotiation Falls Through, and He and His $1,150 Disappear.

Was He Slugged and Robbed, or Has He Skipped Out?

There was a paragraph in Sunday's TRIBUNE in which it was stated that C. N. Walls fell suddenly to the ground at the Jockey Club Park Saturday afternoon, and was carried off by two men in a buggy, leaving his hat and pocket-book behind. The latter contained several expired railroad passes and an envelope, on which were written his name and the figures "1,150." The statement that Mr. Walls had fallen on the track was made by a man who brought the pocketbook and hat to THE TRIBUNE office, who stated that he had picked them up at the track. Yesterday morning, Mr. C. V. Walls, of Newton, Ill., came to Chicago to look for his brother. He was unable to find any trace of him, nor were the police, who gave him all the assistance they could. No such name as C. N. Walls appeared on the register of any hotel, nor had he been admitted to any hospital, or his body reached the Morgue. His disappearance is a mystery, and a TRIBUNE reporter sought yesterday to account for it. It seems that Mr. Walls, who was city editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Republican-Beacon*, came to Chicago for the purpose of buying out a printing-office which S. P. Rounds & Co. had advertised for sale. He had some correspondence with them on the subject, and thought he would be successful in the negotiations. About 10 o'clock Friday morning he appeared at Mr. Rounds' office on Monroe street near La Salle, and offered the purchase money, $1,100, obtained for the Decatur *Herald*, which he at one time owned. The sale, however, was not made, the man who had given the mortgage on the office having removed it by paying Rounds & Co.'s claim. Walls was disappointed, and went over to Marder, Luse & Co.'s, near by, and deposited $1,150 in currency with the bookkeeper, Mr. George E. Swinscoe. There were two young men with him at the time—country boys, Mr. Swinscoe says they looked like, and he supposed they had come with Walls to see the city. The three left the store together. Subsequently the young men returned, evidently expecting to find Walls, but as he was not there they asked Mr. Swinscoe to tell him they were going to Lincoln Park. In a few moments later Walls entered, and when informed where his supposed-to-be friends had gone he left.

HE WAS NOT SEEN AGAIN

until about twenty minutes after 5 Saturday afternoon, when he came into the store of Marder, Luse & Co., and sat down on a sofa. Mr. Luse said to him, "You look all broke up." "Yes," he replied, "I am tired out." He stated that he had "got left" in his trade with Rounds, and when asked if he wanted his money, said, "I suppose I might as well take it." Mr. Swinscoe had put the bills in a sealed envelope, which had on it Walls' name and "1,150" in one corner. Getting the package from the safe, he asked Walls to count the money. Walls tore off one end of the envelope and did so. Swinscoe handed him another envelope of the same size, in which Walls inclosed the first one, which contained the currency, putting both into his pocket-book. He then went away, and five minutes afterwards was seen by Mr. James, a salesman for Marder, Luse & Co., on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, looking south. That was at twenty minutes of 6, Saturday afternoon, since which time none of his friends have caught a glimpse of him. Why he went to the Jockey Club Park, if he did, puzzles those who knew him, as he never took any interest in horse races. None of the police on duty at the park Saturday afternoon saw or heard anything of a man falling in a fit and being carried off. But that is not singular in view of the immense crowd present. There is no evidence to disprove the statement of the man who brought the hat and pocketbook to THE TRIBUNE office. He must have been honest, or he would not have taken the trouble to do what he did. It will be noticed that there was but one envelope in the pocketbook when it came into the possession of THE TRIBUNE. That was the inside one with the name and figures on it, and which contained the money. The other was gone. If the man who said he found the pocketbook had filched the cash, he would have thrown the book away and let the hat remain where it was. If Walls was robbed, the question is, When and where was it done?

EXPERT PICKPOCKETS

often "pull a leather," take out the currency, and put the book back into the pocket. Walls may have unknowingly came into contact with a thief who could do this, or it may be that, when he fell, his pocketbook was thrown out of his pocket and picked up by some one who stole the bills and dropped it on the ground again. But where is Walls? It is singular that no trace of him can be found. If in the hands of strangers they would certainly notify the police; if in those of friends, they would be apt to let his family know his whereabouts, especially in view of the notice of his mishap published in THE TRIBUNE. It was possible for him, by taking a hack, to have reached the race-track before the races were over. He, however, would not be likely to go there at such a late hour unless he met some one. Perhaps the two young men went with him. Who they are no one appears to know. He did not introduce them at Marder, Luse & Co.'s. Descriptions of them have been given to the police, but the detectives have so far been unable to find them on the streets. These two men must have known that Walls had the $1,150, and thieves often "make up" as countrymen for the purpose of gaining the confidence of strangers. Their failure to come to the front has cast suspicion upon them, and it is supposed that they are the ones who took Walls away in the buggy. Perhaps a confederate "slugged" Walls with a sand-bag, and grabbed his pocketbook, and they pretending to be friends, picked him up and ran him off to cover up the robbery. He may be in some out-of-the way hotel still unconscious; or, dying, may have been thrown into an obscure place by the wayside or into the river. The police are at the end of their string, and know not which way to turn. As a whole, Walls disappearance is the most mysterious of the

MANY SUDDEN VANISHINGS

which have occurred in Chicago. He was 31 years of age and has a wife and one child. His brother will remain in the city until he is convinced that it is hopeless to do anything—a conclusion which he had almost reached last evening, as he had been traveling around all day without learning any thing as to Cyrus' whereabouts after Mr. James saw him. The missing man did not drink, his domestic life was happy, he was in no trouble, and there was no cause whatever for his running away; so it is very evident that others are responsible for his disappearance. The sudden falling down may have been due to a sunstroke, as Mr. Walls was much affected by hot weather, he having been stricken three years ago. Within a day or two information about him ought to be forthcoming, if he is ill. Should nothing be heard of or from him, it will be evident that he has been either murdered or, as others have done, has gone quietly out of the city on a railroad train for the purpose of seeing the world.

The brother of the missing man, Mr. C. V. Walls, called yesterday upon Lieut. Currier, and upon making known to him the facts concerning his brother's disappearance, Detectives Thorpe and Tierney were assigned to work the case up. During the day they visited all the down-town hotels, all the hospitals, various banks and offices, which it was thought Mr. Walls might have visited while in the city, and finally went over the ground at the race-track. They found absolutely nothing beyond what is given above, and were unsuccessful even in attempting to locate the house or hotel at which he put up. No one could be found at the race-track who knew of any one having been taken suddenly ill or faint at the park during the Saturday meeting. There was a great crowd that day, and the club-house was scarcely the place to bring a sick person, even for temporary treatment. The police, while they concede that the disappearance is a strange one, do not think anything in the foul-play line has befallen Mr. Walls. His money may have been taken, but not his life, and they are of the opinion that he will be heard from within a short time.

The gentleman who brought Mr. Walls' hat and pocketbook to THE TRIBUNE office Saturday night, is requested to call this afternoon at the office of the city editor.

BRIDGEPORT STINKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 7.—I notice in this morning's TRIBUNE an article commenting on the Mayor's vigorous prosecution of the unfortunate Canada thistle, and the entire disregard on his part of such important ordinances as those in regard to coal-smoke, concealed weapons, small fruits, etc. But I should like to call his attention through your columns to an unpardonable piece of negligence on the part of Dr. De Wolf which has doubtless been largely instrumental in producing the increase in the death rate during the past few weeks. I refer, as all who live on the South Side will know, to the intolerable Bridgeport stenches, which are again as regular as they were in the days before De Wolf "invented" the deodorizing process. Of course nothing new can be said on this subject, but the recurrence of this nuisance suggests a few pertinent inquiries. If, as I understand, the ordinance requires the closing of a stench-factory as a nuisance the moment it discontinues the use of the deodorizing apparatus, and if it nevertheless persists in turning into the atmosphere its foul products week after week, a person with average intelligence would be apt to consider that the official nose of some subordinate of the Health Department was closed by a spring clothes-pin, or by a more effective stopper in the shape of an occasional share in the profits of the rendering business. There is no way of avoiding the latter conclusion, since the law prescribes a prompt means of suppressing the stinks or the stink factories; and since officials whose duty is to enforce the law are drawing their salaries with a devotion worthy of a better cause, and the offense has a wider circulation and causes more mischief than the *Times*, I would suggest that THE TRIBUNE should, as usual, come to the defense of suffering humanity, trace the stench to its origin, and put the offenders where they would no longer need to contribute to the support of the so-called Health Department. If I am correctly informed, THE TRIBUNE, during last spring's campaign, was unable to explain why the Republican packers and renderers should support the Democratic candidates. Perhaps they were promised immunity in return for their support.

Truly yours, H. P. B.

MISSOURI TRAIN-ROBBERS.

Gov. Crittenden's Interview with the Railroad Managers.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a dispatch from St. Louis referring to a conference between Gov. Crittenden of Missouri and representatives of the Wabash, St. Louis & Alton, Hannibal & St. Jo, St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Rock Island Railroads and the United States Express Company, the result of which was the offering of a reward of $50,000 for the capture of the James brothers and their gang of railway train-robbers. Mr. C. H. Chappel, Assistant General Manager of the St. Louis & Alton, who was present at the conference, returned to Chicago yesterday morning, and a TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with him about it.

"The conference," said he, "was called by the Governor of Missouri for the purpose of deciding upon the best course to pursue to secure the arrest of the James gang and to prevent the robbing of trains in the future. The Governor was very emphatic in his talk, saying that it was a terrible shame that he was powerless to follow those fellows up and capture them. There were no funds at his command, and all he could do was to offer a reward of $300 for each one, provided he could name and describe them."

"What conclusion was arrived at?"

"None. The discussion was informal, and the matter was left in the hands of those interested, who are expected between now and the meeting of the Legislature to get up such laws for passage as will enable the Governor to protect the roads."

"Is it proposed to make the penalties more severe?"

"Yes—to amend the present laws in regard to robbing trains, obstructing tracks, ditching trains, etc. Why, on the San Francisco road a train was ditched and three men killed. The parties who did it were caught and the evidence against them was clear, but the jury acquitted them."

"Isn't the Governor to offer a reward of $50,000 for the capture of the James gang?"

"Well, most of the roads have already offered a reward. It was not decided that he was to do it, but his mind was made up on that point."

"But you said he had no money at his command?"

"If he offers the reward and the gang are captured, I don't think he will have much trouble to get the money."

Although Mr. Chappel would not admit it, the fact is that the railroad companies will "chip in" and make up the amount, as the managers are very anxious to get the James gang out of the way.

NAILS.

Meeting at Pittsburg of the Western Association—A Healthy State of the Market Reported.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—There was a well attended meeting of the Western Nail Association this morning, Mr. Vance, of Wheeling, occupying the chair. General discussion developed the fact that stocks everywhere are unusually light. The Wheeling mills reported that they were never so lightly stocked, and that the demand was unusual. After this ventilation of the state of the trade a resolution was adopted reaffirming the rates adopted at the meeting of June 15. This is a $2.75 selling rate, subject to no discount except 2 per cent for cash. The outlook, it is stated, is an unusually bright one for the trade. Little or no speculation is indulged in, and the demand is considered a legitimate and healthy one. It is said the card will be more strictly adhered to than heretofore.

A SCALPER IN TROUBLE.

Constable L. L. Wilson yesterday arrested J. H. Frank, the Clark-street ticket-scalper, on a warrant charging him with selling railroad tickets without due authority of law. The warrant was sworn out before Justice Hammer by a man named Walter Chamberlain, who last Saturday purchased from Frank a ticket to Cincinnati by the way of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, paying $8 for the same. The ticket was good only until Sunday morning, and Chamberlain did not start on his trip until Monday morning. When his ticket was called for by the conductor the latter, of course, refused to accept the expired instrument, and the luckless Chamberlain was dumped off the train at Thirty-ninth street. He told his story to the Court yesterday,—for the prisoner asked and obtained an examination forthwith,—and there Frank was told to give his story. His defense was that the ticket was good when he sold it to Chamberlain, and that the latter would have got through all right if he had started Saturday. The defendant was then asked to show his authority for selling the ticket, and he in turn asked if it could be shown that he had no authority for selling it. The Court promptly informed him that it was his business to do the "showing" first, and as he could not, he was held to the Criminal Court in the sum of $200. He gave bond.

PROHIBITION.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Republican State Convention is called to meet at Worcester Sept. 21. Mrs. Blackwell and Miss Leavitt have asked that there should be appointed a Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions who favors woman suffrage, the former urging the request on political grounds and the latter on those of temperance.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. Prove same. Address L 6, Tribune office.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF JULY 26, a gold bracelet between 135 West Indiana and 182 North Sangamon-sts. Finder call at 153 West Indiana-st. and receive reward.

LOST—A HORSESHOE RING, SEVEN diamond settings. $25 reward for return to Palmer House cigar-stand.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TUESDAY, July 26, a light sorrel mare, no shoes on, a lump on the right front hoof. Finder please return to 279 Bissell-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS.

With the exception of the factory our house at all times carries a larger stock of Steinway instruments than can be seen elsewhere in the United States. Second-hand Steinway Pianos may generally be found at our warerooms at low prices.

LYON & HEALY, State and Madison-sts.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

STECK UPRIGHT PIANOS, HARRINGTON upright pianos, and Packard organs; unexcelled in quality; prices low. H. BRANCH, 208 State.

VOSE & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS, established 1851; low prices; terms $10 monthly; pianos to rent. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD PIANO; pay some cash and first-class table-board; upright preferred. Address W. ATKINSON, Windsor European Hotel, Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill.; and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES WILMOTT, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8:

NORTH SIDE.

Orchard-st., south of Webster-av., a nice dwelling and 36x100 foot lot, east front; $4,100.

Belden-av., at the head of Burling-st., 96 feet front; cheap.

132½ Kroger-st., two-story brick house and lot; $1,500.

Halsted-st., north of Centre, east front, vacant lot, 25x125 feet, only $1,100.

WEST SIDE.

A fine residence on Adams-st., near Ashland-av., two-story and basement and mansard roof stone front; good barn; $10,500.

329 Marshfield-av., two-story and basement frame house, lot 25x125; $4,100.

Vacant lot on Jackson-st., corner Hamilton-av.; $2,500.

Walnut-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, two-story frame house and lot, $3,500.

560 Huron-st., frame cottage and lot, $1,500.

168 North Halsted-st., store and lot; will sell very cheap.

Ten lots on Taylor-st., between Oakley and Leavitt

Eleven lots on Davis-st., within 200 feet of North-av. cars; will sell cheap on long time.

Seven lots on Idaho-st., 200 feet north of Taylor; $800 each, on easy terms.

Two lots on Cortland-st., near North-av.; cheap.

Vacant lot on Ogden-av., near Taylor-st.; will sell very cheap.

Vacant lot on Western-av., near Taylor-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front, two-story and basement stone front house and brick barn, $8,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-sixth-st., 50x100 feet ground and two houses; must be sold at once, and will sell very cheap.

Indiana-av., southeast corner Fiftieth-st., 300x162½; $12,000.

Lake View—Dummy Road, near Halsted-st., 50x225 feet ground, and house and barn, $2,500.

Town of Lake—House and lot on Forty-third-st., now rented at $34 per month; house just been finished; lot 25x125; south front; $2,500.

Forty-second-st.—Two cottages and lots, each lot 25x125; each rented for $15 per month; only $1,300 each.

18 acres on railroad between Cornell and South Chicago; cheap.

Washington Heights—Several lots in Halsted-st. Addition; very cheap if sold now.

I have a splendid manufacturing building and lot close to the business portion of the city.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. M. BOGUE, RECEIVER Chicago Life Ins. Co., 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st., the following improved property:

88 Twenty-third-st., 2-story frame dwelling.
3819 Johnson-place, 2-story basement brick dwelling.
3047 Langley-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
3051 Langley-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
33 Fortieth-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
1111 Forty-first-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
1113 Forty-first-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
1115 Forty-first-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
4026 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
502 Fulton-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
504 Fulton-st., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
2725 Butterfield-st., 2-story frame dwelling.
2727 Butterfield-st., 2-story frame dwelling.
2731 Butterfield-st., 2-story frame dwelling.
498 Marshfield-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
500 Marshfield-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.
506 Marshfield-av., 2-story basement brick dwelling.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:

Fine house on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.

Also fine residences on Monroe, Warren, Washington-sts., and Park-av.

Fine block of brick stores on the West-Side; good business corner. Rents now for $2,200 per year; $18,000.

Fine two-story and basement brick store on Lake-st., west of Ashland-av.; $7,000.

Lot on Adams-st., near Oakley-av., 33x155; cheap.
Lots on Jackson-st., near Oakley-av.
Lots on Warren-av., near Lincoln-st., 40x125.
Lots on Fifth-av., near Harrison-st.
Lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
Lots on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
Lots on Thirty-fifth-st.; fine corner to improve;
Lots on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.
Lots on Fullerton-av., near Lincoln-av.
Cheap houses in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., improved and unimproved.

Several pieces on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.

Corner Twenty-fifth and Wallace-sts., 4 lots.
200 feet on Prairie-av., near Fifty-second-st.
150 feet on Prairie-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—A GOOD 11-ROOM frame house arranged in 2 flats, rented for $35 a month, built 4 years ago, water and gas, barn; lot 25x139 to alley; good neighborhood; 1 block from Ogden-av. cars; pays 15 per cent net. J. S. RANNEY, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$7,550—MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-sixth-st., east front, 2-story and cellar brick, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, and in fine order and modern improvements; house stands alone; lot 25x180; a bargain. Money on hand at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES WHO WILL build brick cottages, lots near Milwaukee and Western-avs., at half price; $100 cash required as first payment on each lot, balance long time; building loans secured for good parties. We have buyers ready to take houses when completed. KEENEY BROS., Room 9, No. 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—79X101 FEET TO ALLEY 400 feet south of the new Board of Trade building, with some good frame buildings on rented for about $2,200 a year. Price $25,000 if taken at once. Apply to J. WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED business property fronting on South Water, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren-sts.; also on Market, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State-sts., Wabash-av., and Michigan-av. We also have first-class improved and unimproved residence property for sale at bargains. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2131 MICHIGAN-AV., lot 25x161 to an alley, 100 feet north of Twenty-second-st., 3-story and basement brick building. Store and basement used for business, upper floor as first-class flats. Will sell this property at a price to net 7 per cent on the present low rental after paying all expenses. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Ashland-av., large grounds; everything first-class in every respect; price $20,000; would take smaller house in exchange. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,600—A NO. 1 2-STORY, 9-room frame dwelling, gas, bath, and water; lot 25x125; north front on Monroe-st.; 100 feet from California-av. This is a bargain for some one. Street-cars in one block. It will be higher before it is lower; you can't do better; house is in good order. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$5,700—3620 LAKE-AV., fine octagon-front modern brick house; furnace, bath, hot and cold water, and in fact, every modern improvement; gas chandeliers go with it; only half block from Illinois Central depot; east front, in first-class condition. Key at my office; possession at once. Easy terms, or all cash down. The best bargain offered in this city. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BOWEN-AV., near Langley, $40; 84x125 on Forty-third-st., near St. Lawrence, $30; 60 feet on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-third-st., $25; 132x150 on Evans-av., near Forty-third-st., $25. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS FRONTING on North-av., Wood-st., Elk Grove, and Girard-st.; prices from $600 up to $850 per lot; terms to suit purchasers. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE INVITE ATTENTION of capitalists to the fine property on corner Milwaukee-av., Indiana, and Halsted-sts., having a frontage of 151 feet on Milwaukee-av., covered with old buildings, which now net over 6 per cent on price asked for it. This is one of the best pieces for improvement on the street. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$16,000—4-STORY BRICK building on business street, renting for $1,800. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NINE ACRES FRONTING Central Park and Lake-st. for $35,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., 50 feet, $1,800. 25 feet, Dearborn-st., near Thirty-sixth, $1,000. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TEN LOTS, near Milwaukee-av. and Diversy-st., $2,000; nice for garden and poultry. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK BUILDING on West Madison-st., new, large lot, and brick barn. Address L 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH HALSTED, Burling, and Dayton-sts. Also West Side residences, brick and frame. PHILIP MYERS, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THIRD-AV., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3427 WALLACE-ST., good brick cottage of six rooms; $1,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2023 MICHIGAN-AV., a fine 3-story and basement first-class house and 2-story brick barn, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 3-STORY AND basement brick on Ontario-st., near Dearborn, 14 rooms, lot 20x100 to alley; an excellent investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN, CORNER OF Leavett-st., 120 feet front. Owner, 6 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 50x150 feet; fronts both on Dearborn-st. and Third-av., just fifty feet south of Jackson-st.; it will be sold cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—24 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Winchester-av., near Ogden. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—45 FEET on Michigan-st., east of Cass. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER IN NEW residence district on North Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT KENSINGTON, ON the Thorton Road, three blocks from Kensington Station and two blocks from new depot of Eastern Illinois, cottage of 5 rooms, brick cellar, new barn, and sheds, shade trees, and good well water, lot 48x175 feet to alley. This property commands a beautiful view of Kensington and Pullman, and is near churches, and one block from school. For further particulars apply to PETER STEINBERGEN, Kensington Station.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WENTWORTH-av., south of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and near the new Catholic Church. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF SEVENTY-ONE LOTS, Fronting on Halsted-st., Emerald-av., Union and Desplaines-sts., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., ON SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1881. SALE ON THE GROUND.

For full particulars call at THE CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 AND 118 DEARBORN-ST.

W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees. WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE OF 65 lots and six cottages and lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Wentworth-av.
Wentworth-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
Atlantic-st., near Forty-seventh-st.
School-st., near Forty-seventh-st.
Tracy-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
On Saturday, July 30, at 2 p. m. sharp, on the ground. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD—Bids will be received until Aug. 4 for the purchase (for all cash) of 200 feet frontage a short distance west of Maplewood Depot and near Milwaukee-av. The highest and best bid will be accepted, subject to the approval of the County Court of Cook County. Title perfect; complete abstract furnished. WM. O. COLE, Assignee Empire Insurance Co., 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN THE VICINITY of the Stock-Yards.
5 acres, South Chicago, near the new Iron & Steel Company's Mills.
Acres near corner Sixty-third-st. and Woodlawn-av. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—5 ACRES (48 lots or 1,200 feet) for $2,500. This property is only five blocks from the depot and the celebrated Beck Park property, soon to be offered at auction at the upset price of $16 per foot. One week only at above price. Rare speculation. D. W. STORRS, Room 21, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X150 SOUTHEAST CORNER Fifty-sixth-st. and Washington-av., near new depot, South Park, $45 per foot; and 300 feet southeast corner Forty-third-st. and Drexel boulevard, with stable lots; very choice, 75x160 feet, and good brick barn, at Hyde Park, $6,000. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON THE CALUMET River, in Sec. 25, 37, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN EBERHART & Weage's Subdivision, in Sec. 9, 38, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—469 FEET CORNER CALUMET-av. and Forty-ninth-st., at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER OF Robey and Forty-third-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE IN BLOCK 1 of Halsted-st Addition to Washington Heights, corner Halsted and Ninety-first-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR STOCK-Yards; depot; lake water and sewerage; $1,600 per acre. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON HALSTED-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, at a bargain. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON WABASH-AV., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., 25 feet east front. Price $600 cash. Apply to C. M. STONE, 459½ Tehama-st., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS IN LANGLEY'S Subdivision, in Sec. 15, 37, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES FRONTING Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, in Sec. 7, 38, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car Shops, $600 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY house at Marquette, Lake Superior.—The subscriber, being about to change his residence, offers for sale his house at Marquette, Lake Superior.

The grounds are 225 feet front by 150 feet deep, with a perfect lawn and a very choice variety of acclimated shrubbery.

The house is thoroughly built of brown stone, pointed, with water and gas laid on, and an excellent furnace and open fire-places. No better house of its size, or handsomer, or with better water-view, can be found in the United States, and this tastefully furnished.

The place will be sold, with all the furniture, except books, pictures, linen, and silver, for $20,000. Half the amount can remain at 7 per cent for an indefinite time if purchaser prefers. This is a rare opportunity for any one to obtain an elegant country house in a pleasant and healthy locality, ready for instant occupation, at a moderate cost. Inquiry can be made of the subscriber, or of the Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, Mich. A. A. RIPKA, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARMS—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.:

260-acre farm in Walworth County, Wis.; improvements very extensive, brick house costing $5,000, etc., living water, exceptionally fine orchard and small fruits; ten acres heavy timber. Cheap for cash or will exchange for good town or city property.

Fine stock or grain farm of 306 acres 2½ miles from Ripon, Wis., and 3 from Green Lake; finely improved and well watered; very cheap for cash; will take in part payment small farm or other good property.

250 acres, fine improvements, near Kingston, Green Lake County, Wis. This farm is well stocked, and can be bought very cheap and on easy payments, or will exchange for property in or near Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE BEST VACANT BUSINESS corner in the City of Milwaukee, within one block of Chamber of Commerce and Post-Office; a fine opportunity for a permanent investment; will take in part payment good improved property. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—TO STOCK-MEN, 1,000-acre farm two hours from Chicago; has three houses, barns, orchards, 400 acres plowed; splendid soil, water, and timber; good neighbors, schools, and churches. Who asks more at $20 per acre? TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STOCK-RANCH 2 MILES square, two hours' ride from Chicago; has water and timber, and great crop of grass; $10 per acre. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CLOSE TO STATION (railway runs through it), 560 acres grass-land at $5 per acre. Hay enough on it now to pay for it. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FARM—FIRST CLASS 240 acre farm in Will County near Joliet, now in fine state of cultivation; fine road to town, plenty wood and water. Apply to owner. I. CAMPBELL, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—Very desirable dwelling and acre property at Harvard Junction, Ill. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SCORE OF CUSTOMERS, city, acre, and suburban realty. Can sell anything that is a bargain. LINGLE, 86 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with board, near the lake.

46 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—TO RENT, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished rooms.

532 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board; also day board.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on avenue near Twenty-second-st. All modern improvements; good table. Terms moderate for permanent guests. References given and required. Address O C 67, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board with room, $3.50 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

239 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—NICELY-furnished large rooms, with board.

WEST SIDE.

12 OGDEN-AV.—PRIVATE AND NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board.

HOTELS.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 22 ADAMS-st.—Cool, pleasant, and well furnished rooms, with board, from $5.50 to $10 per week; day board, $4 per week; transients, $1.50 per day.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and refurnished; cool and pleasant rooms, with board, from $5 to $8 per week. Day board $4; transient $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 25 new rooms, we can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, ON THE EUropean plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—For the coolest and best furnished rooms at 75 cents and $1 per day, apply here.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

WABASH HOUSE—288 WABASH-AV.—Elegant furnished rooms, with or without board; rooms airy; one square from the lake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES WHO WISH ROOMS OR board in the city or suburbs can select from a list of desirable places at the Renting Agency, 3 Tribune Building; information free. A. J. BURBANK.

COUNTRY.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS in private family, in pleasant village; shade trees. Address or call at Room 62 Bryan Block.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE in first-class family; will pay good price F 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—AT EVANSTON, FOR THREE persons, in nice quiet family, well located. Address Room 26, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE SELECTION of American and foreign coins. Address L 5, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH $500 CAN MAKE $100 per month without labor. The investment guaranteed. F 78, Tribune office.

A LIVE MAN WITH $3,000 CASH CAN make $500 to $600 per month. Closest investigation requested. F 77, Tribune office.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH MODERATE means can secure an interest in a profitable monopoly—neat office business—by inquiring at Room 79, 113 East Adams-st.

CIGAR-STAND FOR SALE. FOR INformation call on H. E. AKERBURG, 218 South Clark-st.

CALL AT THE OFFICE OF PRATT & CO., 131 Dearborn-st., and see the best portable fire-escape ever shown in Chicago. Grand chance on territory.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LEADING cigar stores in the city; has a retail trade of $1,200 per month, also has a good box trade. For full particulars apply at Room 29, 125 South Clark-st. O. M. WELLS & CO.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESTAURANT, doing a good business; rent only $20 per month. It will pay to investigate. Sickness cause for selling. Address L 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOAT-DETACHING PATent engine. Inquire of JOS. MEYER, Jackson House, corner Jackson and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, 9 YEARS' lease, 50 feet front, new brick buildings; rent $16 per month; stock, horses, wagons, etc., $2,200. Address E 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FURNITURE and lease of a 19-room house in good location. House full of good paying people. GEO. M. SLOAN, Room 7 Times Building.

GROCERY FOR SALE AT LINCOLN, Neb., first-class, large and growing trade. Address J 8, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$350,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT auction. Productive Southwest Missouri lead mines to be sold Aug. 25, 1881. Address, for particulars, A. DAVIS, Marshfield, Mo.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE business man with $10,000 cash to take valuable interest in and fill responsible position in a bonanza enterprise, operated in Denver, Colo.; must reside there; investment absolutely secure and profits fabulously large. None other than those meaning business, having the cash, and capable of taking hold need address L 26, Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—SOME ENTERPRISING man to help me introduce the patent extension and folding bedstead; just patented. Call on or address JOS. MEYER, Jackson House, corner Jackson and Clark-sts.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000 at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO, 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Chicago and vicinity in sums to suit at lowest rates. JAMES WILMOTT, 110 Dearborn, Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT: Cook County real estate; can close at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

WE HAVE $3,500 TO LOAN ON COOK County improved real estate at 6 per cent; money in bank; no red tape. An extra chance to a party wanting this amount. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $500 ON JEWelry and diamonds at a rate not to exceed 2 per cent per month. Address L 47, Tribune office.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$500,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$350 WILL BUY the handsome and stylish bay mare, Lady Bashaw, raised in Kentucky, sired by Bashaw, Jr., by Grand Bashaw, dam Lady Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Lady Bashaw is 7 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs over 1,000 pounds, has flowing mane, and tail to the ground; has fine style and action, needs no boots or weights; she is a fine-gaited young mare, well broke in all harness, fears nothing; she trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:31, 2:30, and 2:31¾, at which time she was purchased for $850 for present owner, a lady who has driven her the past year and now offers her so low to dispose of her immediately on account of leaving the city; she is warranted perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen and driven at any time at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

A FIVE GLASS LANDAU, TEAM, AND harness; also coupe, falling front and back; both nearly new; cheap. 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSES FIT FOR all use; one week's trial given; also all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seat, side-bar, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, and whips. Horses and wagons to let cheap, by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY coupe horse, young and gentle. Apply at 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—FINE DARK BROWN horse, suitable for ladies' driving; afraid of nothing. G. R. JENKINS, 211 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY CARriage team weight, about 1,200 each; well used to city; cost me $650 two years ago; will sell for half or will sell one horse; no use for them. Call at 420 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT JACOB KOEHLER'S sale stable, 61 North Wells-st., 2 car-loads of cheap horses and mares for farm purposes, weighing 1,100 pounds and upwards; bring them in Friday, July 29, 1881. JACOB KOEHLER.

WANTED—TO HIRE—A PAIR OF horses, with light democrat wagon, for one or two months. Address M. T. SWARTHOUT, 75 Madison-st., Room 58.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—

If the thief who entered my house, No. 1639 Michigan-av., will return my sleeve buttons and studs to No. 164 Washington-st., or in any other way, I will pay him double their value, and ask no questions.

I am obliged to him for taking my clothes, as they did not fit; but if he comes again he will get a bull dog at his heels, and a bullet in his head.

T. G. McLAURY.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN who brought to the Tribune office Saturday night a pocketbook and hat, please call this afternoon at the room of the City Editor.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTed of the whereabouts of John Waters, formerly of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland; was last heard from at Louisville, Ky., about four years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by his sister, KATE WATERS, 204 Schiller-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A LITTLE girl 10 or 11 years old. Call at Room 314 Sherman House between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. Thursday and Friday.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—HAY PRESS, INCLUDING hay press scales, horses, wagons, and tools; building for rent. Call or address A. H. MERRILL, 181 Johnson-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Gelder's, 394 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Mail orders promptly attended to.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BILL-clerk in a wholesale grocery store; must be thoroughly competent and acquainted with the business. Give references and salary. F 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORTHAND writer, one who is a good clear longhand writer and willing to work; to such a party a permanent situation guaranteed. Address F 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY A large wholesale house, a first-class bill-clerk; good wages to the right one; none but those thoroughly competent and reliable need apply. F 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman in the wholesale liquor business who can command a trade in Minnesota; a German preferred. References required. Address P.-O. Box 281, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK; one who can speak Swedish preferred. 3081 Archer-av.

WANTED—CARPET SALESMEN—A first-class retail salesman, thoroughly up in the business; also a first-class traveling salesman well acquainted with the trade in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; both must be of correct habits. Address with reference BAKER, STERLING & CO., Toledo, O.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE GROcery house, a young man as bill-clerk; must be a good writer, quick, and accurate. Address, with references and salary expected, L 17, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—TEN TINNERS AND CORnice men, at Cansas City, Mo. Apply to A. Z. SWEET, corner Eleventh and Main-sts.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, A GOOD ironer; one that can shoe preferred; steady job. JAMES OLIVER, Pecatonica, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THURSDAY noon—100 good laborers for Colorado; wages $2.50 to $3 per day; very cheap fare; 200 for Iowa and Illinois at $1.75; free fare; 200 for saw-mills and city work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Dakota; $1.75 per day, free fare; 100 for Colorado. Go at noon. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGrapher, one who writes a good long hand and can spell and punctuate properly: for the right kind of a man a permanent position. Address in own handwriting, giving references and stating salary expected, L 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND RE-sponsible salesman, posted in druggists' sundry goods, plasters, etc., one having an extensive acquaintance among the retail druggists of Chicago and vicinity. The right party can hear of a good position by applying by letter to F 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced live man to conduct a well established music store, branch of a larger house. State age, references, whether married or single. Address M L R, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN, $1 SAMPLES FREE; $30 per week guaranteed energetic persons on small capital with our goods. Send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, WITH shovels, at new wire mill, corner Ashland and Archer-avs.; $1.75 per day.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND basement brick house with all conveniences, 2966 Vernon-av. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, 68 Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of a 10-room house to a desirable tenant. 167 Howe-st., near Sophia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ONE OR two adjoining houses; all modern; fine condition; 12 rooms each; or will rent one-half house. Ten minutes' walk from Post-Office. Call at S. WHITTIER'S, 204 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK, FOUR GOOD rooms on first floor, unfurnished; large shaded lot; barn. H. T. CHASE, 25 Borden Block.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED TEN-room cottage, Hyde Park, till May; early possession; low rent; homelike and pleasant. Call at 157 La Salle-st., Room 62.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—A SUITE OF FIVE, all pleasant rooms, with closet, kitchen, etc., north or south front; 984 West Madison-st., Madison Square. No children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS WITH all conveniences. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 25, or at 979 Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY A. J. BURBANK, 3 TRIBune Building: A nice flat of 4 rooms, water, bath, etc., Vincennes-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.; to first-class party; only $20.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor, brick house, bath, etc., 3245 Butterfield-st., $20. W. G. BAKER, 93 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS SUITABLE for single gentlemen. No. 1957 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FLAT ON WAbash-av., near Jackson-st.; house vacant; bath, etc. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT with bath and all modern conveniences, 487 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn, Room 12.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHed front rooms, at 69 Fifth-av., corner of Randolph-st., and opposite the Briggs House. Inquire at Room 7.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED FRONT room, bay window, facing the lake; hot and cold running water; all conveniences, in strictly private family, for one or two gentlemen. Call at 1536 Indiana-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT room, second floor, nicely furnished; suitable for four or five persons; also other rooms. 157 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room on Wabash-av., suitable for one or two gentlemen, in private family. Apply at Flat 5, 365 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT COOL FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUMMER rooms; back parlor opening on piazza, with bed-room and bath-room adjoining. Also front and back room on second floor, to responsible parties. 1414 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen; also one small room; both furnished. Apply at 288 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; not over two in family. Price, $20. Superior-st., east of Clark. Address L 92, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, suitable for gents or married couple; day board near by. 470 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY A GOODRICH, 124 DEARborn-st., three rooms, with bath, etc., in marble-front, 541 Madison-st., furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1522 WABASH-AV., in thorough repair.

Store 538 Wabash-av., with living rooms in rear.

Very light and dry basement corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

Small store and basement, 30 Franklin-st., near Washington; good location for wine merchant or distiller's office.

Store and basement 322 South Clark-st.

A good flat at 322½ South Clark-st.

A few small stores corner Harrison-st. and Third-av.; living rooms over stores.

Small store, Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

B. F. HUTCHINSON & CO., 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—LARGE, FINE STORE, 267 South Clark-st.; desirable for grocery, notions, or pawnbroker. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—STORE 305 WABASH-AV., $40 per month. Apply office Ætna Insurance Company, 172 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE OFfices, single or en suite, in the American Express Building, 76 Monroe-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING ROOM; best lighted room in the city, 60x80; windows four sides, and use of steam-elevator; steady, reliable steam power. E. T. HARRIS, 103, 105, and 107 West Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 2019 ARCHER-av., corner Clark-st., suitable for barber's shop, etc. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 5 OR 6 rooms, with all conveniences; must be south of Chestnut-st. and east of Clark; rent not to exceed $40 a month. Address C. A. W., 176 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENT OF steady habits desires a room (and perhaps board) in a quiet and strictly private family on South Side, where there are no other roomers. References. If satisfactory will certainly be permanent. Address F 75, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO cook and do general housework in small family. Must have good reference. Apply Thursday, after 3 p. m., 31 Bryant-av., near Cottage Grove av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family to go in the country 25 miles. Call at 193 Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD YOUNG GERMAN girl to cook, wash, and iron in small family. 310 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework by family of two; also small girl to take care of a child 3 years old. Apply Friday at 3 Oakwood-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; also, a chambermaid. Apply at Orient House, 278 and 280 State-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework. 1516 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework; four in family. Apply with references at 671 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a family of two. Best of references required. 2938 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; private family. 210 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO assist in general housework in an American private family; must be good washer and ironer; wages $4. Apply at 215 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages; German preferred. 265 orqFuer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL to do general housework for two. Call at once. Second flight, 15 Goethe-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO take charge of family summer resort. Give references and experience. Address at once F 16, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO sell needle packages, needle cases, laces, embroideries, bias cutters, etc.; $4 to $7 a day easily made in the city. Circulars to country agents on receipt of 3 cents for postage. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—IN A LARGE BOOK-BINDery, woman competent to superintend sheet room; must have had necessary experience. State where last employed. Address L 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10 A DAY GUARANTEED to good lady solicitors. GLOVER & CO., 149 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—A GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who speaks German, 23 years of age, and with eight years' experience in the drug business, desires a permanent situation by Aug. 1 in some first-class drug store in the City of Chicago or some other city of not less than 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Iowa. The best of reference as to integrity, ability, etc., can be given. For further particulars address L 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house to do office work, with the view of working up to selling goods; am a good penman, correct at figures, and have first-class reference; good experience in business; I am now traveling for a wholesale house in city, but wish to change; salary no object to start with. Address L 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; is a bookkeeper; low wages. Good references. Address F 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced and competent grocery clerk in a retail grocery store. Can give best of references. Address C. MILLER, 41 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATEly, by a steady, industrious young man, as shorthand writer or something else. Address F 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERgetic, industrious young man as a bookkeeper, correspondent, or general clerk; expert accountant; rapid and correct. Satisfactory references. Address L 90, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal engineer. Address F 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced machinist who has the best of references and is capable of taking charge of some manufacturing business. Address WM. GERWIN, 157 West Erie-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESSman of 10 years' experience; no objection to the country. Address L 19, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family as coachman by a man who understands his business; is willing to make himself useful. Can give good references from former employers. Address L 18, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family or any kind of work about house I can get; willing to give three days' trial. Address F 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work in a private family; can be well recommended. Please call, for 3 days, at 4 Ruble-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable English person. Address M I, 154 Maxwell-st., near Canal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANdinavian girl for general housework. Please call at 3117 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent, honest colored girl, to do general housework. Best of references furnished. Call 266 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl for general housework in private family. 2625 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl in small private family. Address 2 Wendell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANAdian girl to cook, wash, and iron nicely in private family. The best of references. Call at 156 East Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do general housework. Please call at 3100 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to do general housework in private family. Call at 1451 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl as cook and laundress in American family. First-class references given. Apply at 3443 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANNED—BY A THOROUGH competent girl as cook and laundress. Best reference. 767 Dearborn-st. (old number.)

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl, new-comer, to do second work. Call at 22 Bownsten-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl, for general housework. Call at 308 Division

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to cook or do chamber work. Apply at 104 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN girl; kitchen or general housework; two years' references; Americans preferred. 3112 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent American girl for general housework in a private family. Call at 43 Peck-court, basement.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and sew, or assist in second work. Call at 84 Twenty-fourth-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING housekeeper in a small family; no washing. Reference given and required. Address L E, Burlington Post-Office, Ia.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. DICKSON'S SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, ORATORY, DRAMATIC ART. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 70 MONROE-ST. Meets daily at 10 a. m. Largest and most successful in the city. Reduced rates. Pupils can enter any time. Private instruction daily.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND DRAmatic Art. CARRIE A. JOHNSON, 179 South Ashland-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL to take half interest in the manufacturing of a commercial article that will net 30 cents per pound, and 200 pounds can be manufactured per day; sold to manufacturers only; a thorough investigation will be given as the parties may desire. Address F 60, Tribune office, stating where personal interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000 WILL give a good business man half interest in an enterprise worth $10,000, and insure salary of $100 per month for attending to business. Address F 17, Tribune office, stating where interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN enameling iron ware; factory almost ready; good business. F. LANDEL, 46 Bunker-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BURGLAR and fire proof safe, not used over two or three years, with or without time lock; give size and description of safe and price. Address HENRY C. HAMILTON, care First National Bank, Chicago.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 235 Randolph-st., have finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

B. F. JONES, of Pittsburg, is at the Pacific.

GEN. J. C. ORD, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

C. G. HEALEY, of New York, is at the Sherman.

COL. C. A. SPENCER, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

GEORGE F. BROWN, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

D. S. BABCOCK, Jr., of New York, is at the Pacific.

W. A. BURLEIGH, of Yankton, D. T., is at the Tremont.

W. A. BURLEIGH, of Yankton, D. T., is at the Tremont.

PRESTON B. SCOTT, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Sherman.

DR. V. A. CLAYBORN, of Sioux City, Ia., is at the Tremont.

ROSWELL BUCKINGHAM, Mount Vernon, O., is at the Pacific.

PROCTOR TAYLOR and family, of Pontiac, Ill., are at the Palmer.

JOHN C. NEW, editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, is at the Palmer.

JAMES P. BARR, editor of the Pittsburg (Pa.) *Post*, is at the Pacific.

THE REV. D. D. WINN, of New Bedford, Mass., is at the Palmer.

W. J. O'VERE and wife, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are at the Palmer.

G. WREY and J. P. Carter, of London, England, are at the Palmer.

MLLE. MARIE LITTA and party, of Bloomington, Ill., are at the Palmer.

R. S. DULANEY, State's Prison Inspector, Marshall, Ill., is at the Pacific.

COMMISSIONER COBURN starts for a business trip to New York and Boston Saturday, and will be absent two weeks.

J. E. MOLLEN, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, leaves to-day for a week's recreation. He will spend his time by the side of some one of the Wisconsin lakes.

A SPECIAL meeting of the silver-gilders was held last evening at No. 54 West Lake street, for the purpose of distributing tickets for the grand labor demonstration to be held in August.

A MEETING of the Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association was held last night at No. 45 North Clark street. After issuing a large number of certificates of membership the Association adjourned for one week.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 11 a. m., 74 degress; 12 m., 74; 3 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 75; 8 p. m., 72. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.70.

THE Central Committee of the Radical wing of the Socialistic party met last evening for the purpose of arranging for a National Congress, to be held either in New York, Cincinnati, or Chicago, during the month of September.

J. S. HALBERT, manager of the Omaha Academy of Music, is at the Palmer. The Academy has recently been refitted and brought up to the best standards. Mr. Halbert is in the city looking for first-class attraction for his theatre.

HOLD-THE-FORT Red Ribbon Reform Club celebrated its third anniversary last night with an entertainment in their hall on Fourteenth street, near Union. The entertainment was greatly enjoyed by the large crowd in attendance.

ASCHER PITZELE, a saloonkeeper at No. 395 Clark street, while getting off a train in motion at the foot of Van Buren street, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell, and was badly bruised about the face, and cut over the left eye and about the upper lip.

JOHN PROSCHESKA, a Bohemian 75 years old, living at No. 28 Evans street, while gathering shavings at Rosso's planing-mill, corner of Loomis and Twenty-first streets, yesterday morning, had his right arm badly cut from the wrist to the elbow in one of the planers.

THE NELSON MONROE mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as instituting proceedings for a divorce from his wife Emeline, is not Nelson Monroe the attorney-at-law, of this city. Neither the identity nor business of the person proceeding for the divorce is mentioned in the City Directory.

DR. C. T. WILBUR, Superintendent Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln, Ill.; J. W. Simpson, New York; Dr. LeGrand Atwood, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Lippincott, General Passenger Agent Cincinnati Southern Railroad, Chattanooga, Tenn.; P. E. Warburton, London, England, are at the Leland.

THE annual election of officers of the Schweizer Männerchor was held at their rooms in Uhlich Block last evening, with the following result: President, Henry Scheurermeier; Vice-President, Alfred Bucher; Recording Secretary, Henry Burgezi; Financial Secretary, Henry Keller; Treasurer, George Keller.

MR. WILLIAM CURRAN, President of the Irish-American Council of Chicago, has received a letter from Mr. Patrick Egan, the Land League Treasurer, acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of $409, the proceeds of the lecture delivered in Farwell Hall St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Egan reports the Land League cause progressing.

CAPT. WILLIAM TURTLE, the well-known detective, returned to the city last night from a brief trip in Minnesota to find himself the happy grandfather of a handsome girl baby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hubbard. The new honor was conferred upon the Captain last Saturday morning, and weighed ten pounds avoirdupois.

A CALLED meeting of the Custom Tailors' Protective Association was held last night at No. 85 Dearborn street to consider grievances arising from an attempt by John Stevenson to cut down the wages of his workmen 5 per cent. After prolonged discussion the matter was laid on the table till the next meeting of the Association, to be held next Saturday evening.

A CONCERT and festival will be given this evening at the Olivet Baptist Church, Fourth avenue between Polk and Taylor streets, for the benefit of the church, whose financial troubles were set forth in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. Prof. Z. A. Coleman, late with the Tennessee Jubilee Singers, will have the direction of the musical portion of the entertainment.

FREDERICK REESE, a farmer living at Niles Centre, while attempting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to stop a runaway team on Clybourn avenue, was knocked down and badly bruised and cut about the legs by the wheels of the vehicle passing over him. He was taken to his son's residence, No. 547 Clybourn avenue, and a doctor who there attended him did not consider his injuries dangerous.

THE United Carpenters' and Joiners Protective and Benevolent Association met last evening at No. 192 Washington street, S. P. Goodwin in the chair. Preparations were made for the National Convention to be held on the 8th of August, and the following delegates were elected: John Dottman, J. P. Goodwin, J. L. Peters, and R. Slateman. The following-named gentlemen were appointed as a Committee of Arrangements: L. M. Pake, Joseph Gittner, B. Roden, E. Eisenbrandt, F. Weiland, M. Baker, J. Sterms, and E. Bunden.

JOHN SHEA, 50 years old, boarding at the house of Mrs. O'Brien, fell out of a second-story window in the house at 3:30 yesterday morning, and, landing in the basement thirty feet below, was so severely injured that it is thought he cannot recover. Dr. Marr, who attended him, found the left ankle dislocated, the fibula broken, and one rib on the right side broken near the spine. He was taken to the County Hospital. Shea was under the influence of liquor when he retired for the night, and it is supposed that he went to sleep on the window-sill and fell out.

THE Associated Delegates of the Typographical Union held a fully attended meeting last night at No. 192 Washington street, with H. S. Streeter in the chair. The action of the Executive Board in reference to a grand picnic to be held to-day, in Blomgren's Park, was unanimously ratified, and a large amount of general business was disposed of. The Society is at present very flourishing, with an enrollment of over 1,100 members in this city alone. There is great satisfaction at the rate of wages received by the trade, and no more startling proceedings were in order last evening than preparation for their annual festivities.

THE Chicago Flower Mission has reached the seventh year of its work of carrying flowers to the sick. Yesterday morning a number of the ladies of the organization assembled in the Athenæum and devoted themselves to arranging small bouquets of flowers contributed by suburban and city friends. Over 400 bouquets were made and distributed among the inmates of the County, St. Luke's, and the Alexian Brothers' Hospitals. Miss Florence Hilton, the Secretary of the Mission, spoke very encouragingly of its progress, and expressed a wish that ladies who are interested in its success, and who have carriages, would place them at the disposal of the Mission for the distribution of flowers.

THE Central Land League of Illinois held a brief session last night in Judge Moran's old court-room, at which Dennis O'Connor presided. The Treasurer's report showed that, with a balance on hand of $386, a remittance had been received from the Stock-Yards Branch League of $100 and from the Thirteenth Ward League of $25, making a total of $511. A number of replies had been received from prominent orators who have been requested to be present at the grand Irish National demonstration at Ogden's Grove Aug. 15. The Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Dowling Mulcathy, of Newark, N. J., will address the assemblage, and it is hoped that Wendell Phillips and others will also be present. Five thousand tickets have already been sold.

THE first summer-night's festival of the Germania Männerchor was given at Fischer's Garden last evening, and it was a great success in point of attendance and character of the music. There could not have been less than 500 ladies and gentlemen present during the evening. Hand's orchestra, eighteen pieces, rendered some choice selections from popular operas, including "Overture zu die Sirene," "Potpourri aus 'Le petit Duc,'" and "Walzer aus 'Olivette.'" The "Männerchor" had three pieces on the program—"Abendlied," "Studenten Hachtgesang," and "Die drei Gineser"—which were capitally sung and enthusiastically applauded. The concerts will be given at intervals during the season. The date of the next one has not yet been announced.

THE Gospel meeting in lower Farwell Hall yesterday noon was led by A. M. Wilson, of the Railroad Mission at the Rock Island car-shops. The theme of his discourse, was "The love of money the root of all evil, etc." Quite a commotion was caused in the meeting when a gentleman attired in sleek black and carrying a bright silk hat in his hand arose to say a few words relative to the struggle he was undergoing in an endeavor to become a Christian. But when he got upon the floor it was painfully evident that he was too full for utterance. His form trembled, his voice failed him, and his feelings could find vent only in a copious flow of tears. The leader, taking compassion upon the troubled brother, asked for prayers, in which all participated with unusual zest. The meeting over, several of the gentlemen present approached the stranger with words of sympathy and encouragement. It was learned that he was a New York M. D., and it did not require many moments for those around to conclude that he was deeply affected—with whisky or opium.

THE LUMBERMEN.

The yard lumber-dealers held a meeting yesterday to revise the price list. The "uppers" were raised $3 to $5 per 1,000 feet, and other grades were marked at the advance unofficially made July 19. The dealers say there is a regular boom in lumber, and that the stock is fast decreasing, being already smaller than at this time a year ago. The Exchange declines to recognize the claim of the telephone company that the dealers should pay for the service at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy switch. They think the charge for this telephone should be no more than is paid for the use of other connecting instruments, and that it should be paid by the railroad company. The lumbermen have been notified that they will be charged $10 each to pay for the expense, etc., of the instrument at the above point. It was voted that no price-list meetings should be held in future, except those called in the regular way. After the reading of the binding resolution for the benefit of the weak-kneed brethren the meeting adjourned.

THE RACES BROKE THEM.

About three or four weeks ago two Southerners came to this city and started a pool-room in the place where Doxey's bucket-shop used to be, corner of Clark street and "Gamblers' Alley." The firm name was Cadwallader & Loomis, and the object of the concern was to share with others the immense percentages paid in on pools during the racing season. The usual combination, mutual and lunch privileges were rented out to outsiders, and for a time the new firm appeared to be doing a rushing business. Yesterday morning it became noised about that the members of the firm had skipped out with the pool-box, which contained a quantity of Piedmont and Wedgewood money, and that no winning tickets were being cashed. There was but little excitement in the room during the day, however, and the combination and mutual sideshows were running wide open, and the kickers were few and far between. Later in the day a notice was put on the board to the effect that all winning tickets would be cashed by Armstrong & Bride, at the Sherman House. It is thought probable that the pool firm made a losing thing of it on the races, and induced Armstrong & Bride to see them through.

MINNIE'S MISSION.

The regular 4 o'clock prayer-meeting for the exclusive benefit of fallen women was held yesterday afternoon at the Minnie Brooks Mission, on Fourth avenue. There was a very good attendance of the frail sisterhood, and the usual program of prayers, exhortations, songs, etc., was carried out. The singing was quite good, and several of those present showed voices which must at some time have been cultivated. Several of the women "testified," much in the same style as they would before a Police Justice, but there were no marked conversions. These meetings are to be held every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the evening meetings will be open to both sexes. The evangelists of the Pacific Garden Mission have taken hold of the work, and expect to accomplish great things in their new field. B. F. Jacobs, Col. Clarke, and other religious workers are giving the new mission their earnest support.

NEW BOARD-OF-TRADE BUILDING.

The formal transfer of the property bounded by Jackson, Van Buren, and Sherman streets, and Pacific avenue, the northern portion of which is to be the site of the new Board-of-Trade Building, from the heirs of the Tracy estate to John R. Bensley, acting for himself, P. D. Armour, and S. A. Kent, will be perfected to-day. The northern portion of the lot will be transferred by Mr. Bensley to the Board of Trade to-morrow, in pursuance of the agreement to carry out Mr. Scott's contract with that body. As soon as the transfer is made, or as early thereafter as practicable, the Committee of the Board of Trade Directors to whom the matter of forming the proposed Building Association has been referred will be called together to consider the next step in the program,—the formation of the Association and the manner of proceedings to be employed in advertising for and securing plans for the new building. It is possible that the end of the week may bring forth something definit and tangible in regard to the future program.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Building Inspector and his retinue are to move into the rooms lately vacated by Judge Smith as soon as the scrub-woman can clean up the place.

SCHOENEMAN BROS. yesterday presented the Firemen's Relief Association with $50 as a mark of appreciation of services rendered by the Fire-Department.

MRS. COSWAY, of Genesee County, New York, writes the police here to find her husband, aged 31, who recently eloped with a buxom girl of 17, leaving his wife and children at home starving.

SUPERINTENDENT MCGARIGLE has ordered the police to allow no more telegraph-poles to be erected, or lines extended or interfered with, unless the person doing so has permission from Prof. Barrett, the Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph.

THE laying of the water-mains on State street will be completed this morning. The sewer-pipe laying would long since have been completed, but for the delays occasioned by the laying of the water-mains and gas-service pipes and mains. All this work will be completed this week.

THERE were fifty-eight burial-permits issued yesterday, and fifty-three deaths in the city. This increase in the rate of mortality was quite unexpected, since the weather had been so peculiarly cool and healthful during the week to date. Nearly 75 per cent of the deaths were among children under 5 years of age.

A CORRESPONDENT writes THE TRIBUNE to complain of the premises No. 2406 Dearborn street. He says that the catch-basins have not been cleaned for seven years, or when the house was built. He says he has made complaint three or four times to the Health Department, but his complaint seems never to have been noticed.

ALD. PURCELL showed up at the City-Hall yesterday for the first time since his "late unpleasantness." He denies that he was intoxicated at the famous séance at Ald. Jonas'; denies that he mentioned La Salle street money or anything akin to it, and asseverates that the quarrel was about an entirely different matter, and that no Alderman was engaged in it save himself.

MAYOR HARRISON, the Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner Waller met yesterday and agreed upon an ordinance for the creation of the High Pressure Mechanical Water-Power Company, which is to be handed to the Committee on Fire and Water to-day, and will be considered by them at their meeting this afternoon. The new ordinance is full of restrictions, and is intended to benefit and protect the city, as it will give additional fire protection and sanitary facilities.

AN Alderman stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the building ordinances were being daily violated through the influence of demagog members of the Council. He said he understood that an Alderman had recently procured a building permit, and, under it, built a two-story frame house. He proposes to have an investigation, and to put the blame where the blame should lie, and remarked that he believed in officers performing their duties regardless of the Aldermen.

SECRETARY AMBLER, of the Citizens' Association, had quite a chat yesterday with the Commissioner of Health, Dr. DeWolf, in regard to the smoke ordinance, the tenement-house inspection, and the stenches. He seemed well pleased at what had been done, and said that the Association would, in the near future, call a meeting of smoke producers and to this meeting Dr. De Wolf would be invited, there to state what had been accomplished and what he expected the gentlemen to do.

COL. ELLERS, Chief of the Sewerage Department, stated yesterday that he had always opposed all extras, and that less extras had been paid last year than ever before. Commissioner Waller said that all claims for extras, under the new ordinances, had to be put in before the extra work was done, and they would then have to be indorsed on the back of the contract, of which they would thus be made to form a part. All extras that had been allowed for sewer work were voted by the Council, and Col. Ellers had nothing to do with them.

THREE deaths and two new cases of small-pox were registered at the Health Office yesterday. Two of the victims died in the city—at No. 725 Wood street, and No. 164 Jane street. The other person died at the Hospital. There was a case of small-pox reported from No. 512 North Paulina street. Tuesday evening a man aged 21 walked into the Health Office, and said that he came from the Newsboys' Home. It was found that he had the small-pox, and he is now at the Hospital. A case of diphtheria was reported from No. 211 West Randolph street. Upon the condition of these premises, where small-pox has occurred, a special report was made some time ago by a Tenement-House Inspector, and published in THE TRIBUNE. Evidently, though some of the sanitary defects have been remedied, the harvest of its previous filthy condition is still being reaped.

THE following building permits were issued yesterday: E. Baggott, two-story store, 20 by 60 feet, No. 132 Fifth avenue, to cost $3,000; H. J. Harding, two-story barn, 24 by 24 feet, rear No. 602 West Adams street, $1,100; Michigan Avenue Baptist congregation, to repair church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street, $25,000; Martin Snuretein, one-story and basement dwelling, 24 by 40 feet, corner of Loomis and Seventeenth streets, $2,000; M. Necas, one-story cottage, 20 by 50 feet, No. 14 Seward street, $1,000; H. Kopke, two-story dwelling, 24 by 54 feet, No. 938 West Twentieth street, $2,500; M. Kuban, one-story cottage, 20 by 44 feet, No. 247 West Nineteenth street, $1,000; William Kruger, three-story and basement store and dwelling, 25x75 feet, No. 633 Blue Island avenue, $8,000; C. Lambrecht, two-story dwelling, 20x65 feet, No. 3067 Broad street, $4,000.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

There is likely to be a row before long between the City of Chicago and the authorities at the Washingtonian Home. It leaked out yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter, and may cause quite a little commotion in certain circles. For some time past there have been a good many insinuations around the City-Building in regard to the management of the Home. Some have alleged one thing and some another, but no one has had the courage to make any formal charges. It has been alleged that the institution charged nearly every one who was sent or came there rates varying from $5 to $15 per week, and that the charges were enough to support it, for it was run as a regular boarding-house, instead of as a charitable reformatory place. The special law, under which the Home was organized, compels the city to pay over 10 per cent of the receipts from saloon-licenses towards its support. Just there is where the grand "kick" comes in. Last year the institution received over $16,000 from this source, and this year the revenue will be about $18,200, estimating the receipts at $182,000. This is equivalent to 3,500 saloon-licenses to be issued, which will not be far out of the way. Controller Gurney will order an investigation of the matter, and will have something to say to the Council on the subject at its next meeting. He is reported as holding that the Home is a close corporation, and that the control which the city should have over it it has not got. He believes it is wrong in theory as well as practice for the city to support any private charity, and he holds that this institution is conducted as one.

HARRISON'S HOMILY ON DOGS.

"Mayor Harrison," said a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "why don't you enforce that section of the revised ordinances in relation to the muzzling of dogs?"

"I don't enforce it, sir, because of considerations of safety for the public," was the reply.

"But these are the dog-days?"

"That's all poppycock; all flopdoodle; Mother Shipton's nonsense, or some other fool's. A dog has no other means of perspiring during hot weather except through its tongue. You notice, even when the animal is not exercised in warm weather, it lolls out its tongue as a means of relief, which is the only way provided by nature to get rid of what would be perspiration in other animals. The ordinance designates that either wire or leather muzzles should be worn. The ordinary leather muzzle is enough to drive a dog mad. It is simply a cruel device, because it checks the dog's freedom of breathing, and prevents the poor brute from lolling out its tongue. There are a few patent wire muzzles which allow a dog to hang out its tongue, but I'm not here in the interest of a patent or to indorse them."

"But the ordinance compels dogs to wear muzzles."

"Suppose there was an ordinance to compel men and women to walk on their heads; would they do it?"

"I don't know," replied the reporter, "but it would be an experiment of much interest."

"Well," continued the Mayor, "I don't think that I shall enforce the ordinance unless there is a report that there are mad dogs. Last year there was no proclamation issued compelling the muzzling of dogs, and I have the same reason for not enforcing the ordinance that I had for not issuing the proclamation. In 1880 there was but one mad-dog case reported, and that was during the fall, in cool weather, and the case was never verified. The experience of the last and previous years has taught me that it is not best to muzzle dogs, unless under very peculiar circumstances of danger, which do not exist now. The fact is but very few dogs go mad. If a dog has a fit or is sick, or shows any peculiar symptoms, everybody around says the canine is mad. The section of the revised ordinances ordering the muzzling of dogs crept in without my knowledge. I recollect that in committee it was agreed to strike out this section, and leave the muzzling to be done under a proclamation of the Mayor, as in previous years. Let any one notice dogs during warm weather, and they will notice how necessary it is to the animal to have the freedom of its tongue."

The Mayor, it is understood, has a dog. That dog, it is understood, has a tongue, which, it is understood, it is in the habit of "lolling," without, it is understood, the intervention or interruption of a muzzle.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

CATHARINE REIDEY was brought to jail yesterday charged with being insane.

THE employés of the Sheriff's office will give a picnic on Saturday, Aug. 6, at Washington Heights.

DANIEL S. GARNOOD, insane, was yesterday sent from the jail to friends in Philadelphia, under the direction of the County Agent.

THE Committee on Equalization did not meet yesterday on account of the members being otherwise engaged. It will meet to-morrow.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF STACY has levied on the hat-store of S. Brenes & Co., at No. 178 West Madison street, to satisfy an execution for $1,000 issued from the Superior Court.

THE Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Charities was to have met yesterday to consult with an architect about plans for the new Poor-House, but the architect being out of town the meeting went over.

THE new rooms designed for the County Court and the County Treasurer are ready for occupancy. The Court will be transferred to the South Side in a few days, but the Treasurer cannot move just yet. The Superior Court Clerk will move in not later than Saturday.

THE Committee on Public Charities will recommend the awarding of the job of supplying and laying sewer-pipe from the Poor Farm to the North Branch to Messrs. Connolly, McCue, and Kegan, whose combined bids aggregate $8,938. The Board will pass on the question Monday.

THE Committee on Buildings yesterday decided to recommend the purchase of certain furniture for the offices of the Clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts and the Sheriff. The Hinsdale-Doyle claim was referred to the Joint Committee on Buildings and Judiciary, and the claims of A. H. Andrews and the Burlington Manufacturing Company to the architect.

WILLIAM MCNEIL and Thomas Couch, dealers in awnings and doing business at No. 231 Kinzie street, yesterday made a voluntary assignment, and Henry V. Freeman was appointed Assignee. The schedules filed show their debts to aggregate about $1,000, J. V. Farwell & Co. being stuck for $635 of the amount, and their assets to be $1,400, consisting of goods in their line.

U. S. A.

THE Pension Agent disbursed $2,600 to the Nation's beneficiaries yesterday.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $10,000 in gold and $8,000 in silver was disbursed, the coin receipts footing up $12,000 in silver.

THE internal revenue collected yesterday amounted to $36,223, of which $30,175 was for spirits, $3,123 for tobacco, $1,444 for cigars, and $1,258 for beer.

LEVI P. CLARK and M. Kesslinger were brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for selling cigars and beer without license at a picnic at N'Ausay, near Oswego, Ill. They were each held under bonds of $300.

THE receipts for duties yesterday amounted to $13,100. Following is the list of dutiable goods received: Fowler Bros., 125 sacks salt; J. A. Olsen & Co., 3 bales dry goods; Fuller & Fuller, 1 case morphine; Attilo Gatti, 10 cases olive oil; L. Schick, 2 cases books; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 300 boxes tin plate.

THE Postmaster was asked yesterday whether he had received any further communications relative to the case of John M. Hubbard, the decapitated Superintendent of Carriers. He replied that he had not, and further that he considered the matter as settled. In opposition to this it should be stated that Mr. Hubbard's reply to the charges against him has been forwarded to Washington, although the Postmaster-General refuses to have the documents made public or to further act in the case during the present precarious condition of the President's health.

AS HAD been expected the case against Samuel B. Wickard, the alleged defaulter from Cumberland, Md., was dismissed by the Commissioner. The District-Attorney, in response to his inquiries, received a letter which fully substantiated what THE TRIBUNE said as to the illegality of Hartmann's acts. Following is the communication on which the Commissioner discharged the prisoner:

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 25.—*The Hon. J. B. Leake, District Attorney, Chicago:* Your letter about the arrest of S. B. Wickard reached me at the same time as a telegram from United States Commissioner King. I sent you and him a joint telegram stating that pending negotiations (undertaken with the approval of the Department) for the adjustment of Wickard's defalcation as Assistant Postmaster and Cashier at this office, his arrest was unauthorized. I have communicated this information to a number of persons, doubtless to the Constable to whom you allude.

HENRY J. JOHNSON, Postmaster.

THE case of John P. Leist, convicted of robbing the registered mail bags and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, came up on his application for release under the statute popularly known as the "Poor Convicts'" act, because it provides that a poor convict sentenced to fine alone may be released after thirty days imprisonment on his scheduling his property and showing that he is unable to pay the fine imposed. In the present case Judge Blodgett imposed the fine on the promise of the prisoner's friends and family that it would be paid forthwith. This they failed to do, and, as the term of court had passed, sentence could not be set aside. When the case came up before the Commissioner yesterday the District Attorney opposed the allowance of the petition on the ground that the fine had been imposed on fraudulent pretenses, and that the father of the prisoner was amply able to redeem his original promises. Deputy-Marshals Bird and Ringland, Assistant District-Attorney Baldwin, and Capt. Fox testified to the remarks and promises of the parties as already given in THE TRIBUNE, showing that a fraud had been practiced on the Court. In spite of this, as the prisoner himself is insolvent, he claims that the statute is mandatory, and that he must be released on showing. The Commissioner took the case under advisement until to-morrow, as it involves several nice legal questions which should be settled completely.

REAL ESTATE.

ELEVENTH PUBLIC CALL.

The attendance at the Chicago Real-Estate Exchange yesterday was not as large as usual. The hour had been changed from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 11 o'clock in the morning and many no doubt from force of habit failed to make a note of it in season. The new rule, which allows the calling up of any piece of property on the list out of its turn, worked very well. Fifteen lots were sold in the first half hour, in which time there were also quite a number of bids which were not up to the upset price, and which were accordingly held over for consideration. Among the actual sales were the following:

Robey street, 40 feet north of West Polk street, west front, 21x115 to an alley; terms cash; per front foot, $20.83.

Fairfield avenue, north of West Lake street, west front, 198x127 to an alley; per front foot, $12.

Fairfield avenue, north of West Lake street, east front, 198x128 to an alley; per front foot, $12; terms, one-half cash and one-half in one and two years, 6 per cent.

Among the bids that approximated close to the upset price were the following:

A block of five two-story brick houses with sub-cellars, Nos. 747, 749, 751, 753, and 755 Sedgwick street, southeast corner Webster avenue, one block from Lincoln Park; lot 105.04x47.65 feet. Rented to May 1, 1882, at $1,710 per annum. Terms, $10,-550, payable on or before Sept. 1, 1881, with 7 per cent interest and the balance in cash. Upset price, $13,800; amount bid, $12,700.

No. 479 Dearborn avenue, northeast corner of Goethe street, brick house of fifteen rooms, with corner lot 50x130 to a 20-foot alley; incumbered by a $14,000 first mortgage on the place, made this spring, on a valuation of $28,000, bearing 7 per cent interest. Terms, assumption of mortgage and balance cash. Total upset price, $22,000; amount bid, $19,000.

Blocks 1 and 2 in Brittain's Subdivision S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 13, within four blocks of four depots, and directly north of the Northwestern car shops. Terms cash. Upset price, per acre, $600. Amount bid, per acre, $575.

The second call of certificates issued from the sale of June 29 also took place, and the latest quotations of these lots in Henry Groves' Subdivision are herewith tabulated:

	Original sale per foot	Bid	Offer
South Park avenue, northeast corner Thirty-second street	$76.00	$81.00	$.....
South Park avenue, west front, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets	68.50	71.00	75.00
South Park avenue, southeast corner Thirty-second street	80.50	.....	.....
Adjoining above	75.50	.....	.....
South Park avenue, west front	70.00	72.00	80.00
South Park avenue, west front	70.00	72.00	80.00
South Park avenue, west front	70.50	73.00	80.00
South Park avenue, west front	70.50	73.00	80.00
Vernon avenue, southwest corner Thirty-second street	72.00	.....	.....
Vernon avenue, east front	58.00	58.50	62.50
Vernon avenue, east front	58.60	58.50	62.50
Vernon avenue, east front	60.00	.....	.....
Vernon avenue, east front	60.00	.....	.....
Vernon avenue, east front	58.00	58.50	62.50
Vernon avenue, east front	58.00	58.50	62.50
Vernon avenue, northeast corner Thirty-third street	62.50	63.00	.....
Adjoining above	55.00	58.00	.....
Vernon avenue, west front	56.00	55.50	60.00
Vernon avenue, west front	56.00	56.50	60.00
Vernon avenue, west front	56.00	56.50	60.00
Vernon avenue, west front	54.00	56.50	60.00

Special outdoor sales were announced for Saturday, July 30, and Saturday, Aug. 6, and the regular calls in August for the 17th and 31st inst. at the Exchange.

CORNERING THE CEREAL.

THE TACTICS OF THE CLIQUE.

The wheat market was lower yesterday, with active trading in the deferred futures. The trade in seller August was light, and it was generally inferred that the "clique" were quietly holding back and letting the market take its course. The price was held at $1.19 per bushel, however, with a sale or so at $1.18¾, which was the lowest figure of the day. The opening price was $1.20, which was also the quotation late in the afternoon, the market suddenly developing strength after the call. The longs are supposed to be feeding out the August wheat as the shorts call for it, and many think the deal is now narrowed down to small proportions. Others assert that August shorts are numerous yet, and the longs are merely lying back, or altering their tactics a little, in order to disabuse people of the idea that they are trying to run a corner.

Seller September was stronger yesterday, and the difference between it and August was reduced to about five cents per bushel. The demand for September was thought to be largely from shorts, who have sold very freely in the past few days, and who, having a profit in the market, considered it advisable to buy in and pocket the money they had made. When September touched $1.13½ the shorts bid freely for it, and prices were run up to $1.14½, with $1.15 quoted late in the day.

"The clique," said a prominent broker, in commenting on the situation, "seem to be buying September, and I think they want to bring that and August nearer together. They appear to be settling up the August deal and getting out of it, and perhaps they are calculating to extend their operations into the next month. The market is said to be

HEAVILY SHORT FOR SEPTEMBER,

and, in fact, all the succeeding months clear down to the end of the year. With a poor harvest, and perhaps stormy weather in August to keep the wheat from coming forward, the long side might find it a comparatively easy matter to carry out their program. Many people seem to have the idea that the deal is handled as if the 'bosses' either did not have the money or the nerve to swing it, and, acting on this, they have taken the short side. The Standard Oil Company may be behind the movement, but that is doubtful."

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the wheat ring had made arrangements for what money they expected to need in taking care of the wheat delivered next month. The report modestly says "millions" have been secured for the purpose.

Some apparently unwarranted remarks were made yesterday in regard to the firm of F. J. Kennett & Co. A representative of the house said last evening that the firm had settled with all its secured creditors in Chicago, and that the $4,300 of unsecured indebtedness on 'Change would be paid up in a few days. It was the intention to cancel the debt yesterday. It is said that the house calculates to pay in full everything it owed in this city, and make a satisfactory settlement. Mr. Kennett was to leave for New York last evening to straighten out the affairs of the branch house there. The head of the firm is understood to possess ample means, and business may be resumed in a short time.

One unimportant failure on the Open Board was mentioned yesterday.

"Jack" Sturges was interviewed yesterday in regard to the Keokuk elevator case, but he had nothing to say beyond what has already been given the public over his own signature.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Deputy-Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the remains of Lewis J. Clawson, Jr., the gentleman who was drowned at Kenwood Wednesday evening while bathing in the lake. No additional facts were brought to light.

The Second Norwegian Church held its annual picnic at the South Park picnic grounds at Woodlawn yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired, and everybody had a jolly time.

The Rev. Charles Mackin and wife, of Lyndon, Ill., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. James P. Root, at Hyde Park.

James Frosh, 23 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 4921 South Halsted street, has been missing since the 17th of this month. He left home to go fishing at the foot of Fifty-first street, and is supposed to have been accidentally drowned.

GRAND CROSSING.

The molders at the sewing-machine factory were paid Wednesday, and, as a consequence, a large number of them were drunk yesterday, and caused so much disturbance that the police authorities were called upon to preserve order. Officer Morganthaler arrested James Crowley, a member of the crowd, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He is now lodged in Hyde Park Jail awaiting trial.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The second annual picnic of the South Chicago Fire Company No. 5, will be held at Turner Hall, South Chicago, on Tuesday, Aug. 16. A lawn party will take place at the South Chicago Hotel in the evening of the same day, under their auspices.

PULLMAN.

Charles Hass, or Haas, a Swede, while attempting to board an in-going Michigan Central freight train yesterday afternoon, fell under the wheels and had both legs cut off below the knees. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived, the State of Nebraska, from Glasgow, and the Canada, from Havre.

LONDON, July 27.—The steamships Arizona and City of Limerick, from New York, have arrived out.

HAMBURG, July 27.—Arrived, the Westphalia, from New York.

LONDON, July 27.—The steamships Caspian from Baltimore, Prussian from Boston, France and Erin, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived, the Lessing, from Hamburg.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer—Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of mental or physical functions. $1, at druggists. Depot, 52 Lake street.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

It Is Very Unlikely that the Fire Limits Will Be Changed.

Many of the Aldermen Now See the Dangers that Might Arise.

Cogent Reasons Why the "Fire-Bug" Scheme Should Be Killed.

Interviews with West Side Business-Men and Property-Owners.

The hopes of the "fire-bugs" seem to be fading slowly away, as it is not now certain by any means that the ordinance to contract the fire-limits can be passed. At the most, its advocates cannot now muster over thirteen pledged votes, while ten days ago they openly boasted of having within their control from twenty to twenty-two of the Aldermen.

"For once," said Ald. Lawler yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter, "I am going to vote right, according to the newspapers. I want it distinctly understood that no real estate-ring, or any other ring, owns me. Understand me, now, I am in favor of granting privileges to poor people, and I want to stretch a point every time if I can for them, but to pass any ordinance just now to contract the fire limits would be folly. My people are satisfied. They've got all the barns and frame houses that they want. But, leaving that aside, I can't see any good to be attained by altering the fire limits now. Let us leave well enough alone. If we are going to do anything let us benefit the poor workingmen, and not a lot of real-estate sharks and sharpers. You'll hear from me when the time comes, and you'll find me on the right side. Why, bless you, Ald. Phelps swears by me, and so do Wickersham and Dixon, and you don't suppose I'm going back on them in the Council. Purcell is all right, too, on that question, and Riordan will be."

Subsequently Ald. Peevy came into the City-Hall, and THE TRIBUNE reporter asked:

"Where do you stand on the fire-limits ordinance?"

"Where I've always stood, of course. My record will show for that. Do you think that I'd vote to damn every poor man in Chicago? Ain't we getting along with our present fire limits? Ain't our rates of insurance low? Haven't we prospered under this ordinance? Hasn't Chicago been built on a solid foundation through it? Now wouldn't it be the —— foolishness to alter things when we're doing well under them? Now I know that I am losing lots of customers and friends by talking that way, but these are my views, and I don't care who knows them. You know there are butchers in Bridgeport, mighty nice men, and good friends and customers of mine, who would like to see things changed. But, barring personal affairs, so far as the public is concerned you'll never find me plotting in secret. Now I'd go further than that. I'd be in favor of passing an order in Council compelling the

TEARING DOWN OF EVERY BUILDING

put up in violation of the ordinance. Why, I'll tell you, friends of mine, poor men, have come to me and told me they wanted to build, but they couldn't put up brick, because they hadn't money enough, and I have loaned them from $75 to $100, and they have paid me back every cent, and never ceased to thank me. Brick walls keep the heat out in summer and the cold out in winter. If you change this thing you'll only hurt the poor man. Insurance rates will be raised and business reduced. No, sir; put me down for letting things alone."

Ald. Appleton, who represents the "levee" side of the Second Ward, has given in his adhesion to the "firebugs." The immediate constituents of the Alderman own nothing but what they have on their backs,—what they have in their pockets in three cases out of five belongs to some one else,—and in the event of a conflagration they have nothing to lose. To very many of them a big fire would be an era of prosperity, as it would afford an opportunity for a sudden acquisition of wealth that they would not be dilatory in embracing.

Friends of Ald. Altpeter positively state that, on mature reflection, he has concluded not to vote for the proposed ordinance. He has satisfied himself that while in a few cases it might be of a possible temporary benefit, yet in the long run, and in the aggregate, its passage would be very detrimental to the best interests of the city.

The "bugs" and the "ringsters" are making frantic efforts to retain Ald. Brady and Smyth on their roster, and some of them have been injudicious enough to say that the Aldermen dare not go back on the ordinance. This is a very foolish attempt at making a bluff, and they who make it don't know the stuff the Aldermen are made of.

THERE ARE SEVERAL MEMBERS

of the Council who doubtless would be largely profited by the passage of the ordinance, yet they will not officially do anything that would tend to build up their fortunes at the loss of the public. As business-men they cannot fail to see that a public calamity is bound to inflect a private loss; as men of repute among their fellows they will do nothing to forfeit that reputation, and as men of honor they regard the solemnity of their official oaths as something not to be treated as a mere trifle.

The real-estate sharks, whose greed knows no bounds, and who would, if they had the power, subordinate the public weal and the future prosperity of the city to their personal ends, had better cry a halt, and return to the subscribers that lobby fund of $35,000 which it is alleged they have raised to be placed where it might do the most good. There is occasionally a Grand Jury gathered which develops an eager desire to fathom official crookedness, and an indictment for bribery would be very shocking to gentlemen who have for years boasted of their church membership and personal purity.

A reporter took a stroll along the business streets of the West Side last evening and dropped in on several different merchants to see what ideas they had on the proposed ordinance for narrowing the fire limits.

Mr. G. C. Hobley, a hatter, who occupies No. 208 South Halsted street, said: "I am opposed to the passage of any such ordinance, as I think it would do a great deal of harm. In the first place the danger from fire would be increased, and the insurance rates would go up, and many of the best companies would withdraw altogether. We don't want any more cheap shells around as here in the Eighth Ward; but, as we are represented by probably two of the finest Aldermen in the Council, we may expect soon to be living in the midst of a pine forest."

William C. Rost, of No. 417 South Halsted street, a baker, said he favored the ordinance on account of the poorer classes, who could not afford to build with brick or stone.

"Don't you think it would be dangerous to the city from fire?"

"Yes, it certainly would. Brick is cheaper in the long run, but you can't build as cheaply with it. I don't think wooden houses would improve the appearance of the city. I really don't know much about the matter, and I don't know whether our Aldermen will vote for or against it."

Charley Conley, of No. 176 West Van Buren street, declared himself as being opposed to the passage of any ordinance

SHRINKING THE FIRE LIMITS.

"What are your reasons for opposing such passage?" asked the reporter.

"In the first place, I don't care to pay any more for insurance, and I want to keep my policies in first-class companies. If this ordinance was passed I think the companies would either draw out or raise their rates."

"Have you heard how your Aldermen will vote on this question?"

"I understand they will vote in its favor, and from what I know of the men I am not surprised. All they think of is to cater to people who can make money for them, regardless of the good of their constituents. The passage of this ordinance would be a bad thing for Chicago, and I hope all respectable Aldermen will oppose it."

H. A. Rollberg, a South Halsted street hardware merchant, said if the law allowed the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits his trade in nails and hardware would be increased, but aside from that he did not believe in shrinking the fire limits, as it would increase insurance rates and taxes, and also increase the danger from fires.

Charles Krohue, of No. 281 West Twelfth street, was bitterly opposed to the ordinance. He said he did not want to be compelled to live in a nest of wooden shells, continually fearing fires, and he thought if the Eighth Ward Aldermen favored the passage of the ordinance they could be held for damages resulting. Besides, it would increase taxes and insurance rates, and necessitate improvement in the water system and an enlargement of the Fire Department.

The storekeepers on West Twelfth and West Van Buren streets were opposed to the ordinance, while a very few on South Halsted street favored it.

Frank Bros., 202 Randolph street, did not favor the ordinance contracting the fire limits of the city. They thought all buildings should be constructed of brick.

C. F. Reinking, grocer, 204 Randolph street, said that wooden buildings should not be put up inside the present city limits. "Let those who wish to build do so of brick. That is the only way to make a nice city."

"Do you think the passage of the ordinance would increase the insurance rates?"

"It would probably do so, and drive out the good insurance companies. It would be a poor plan, and a man who would vote for it ought not be an Alderman, and wouldn't be one long. Fifteen or twenty years ago it was well enough to permit the erection of frames in the city, but it would not do now. Chicago is flourishing at present, and the limits should be kept as they are."

Mr. I. L. Ackley, druggist, No. 201 Randolph, said: "I don't believe in any tinder-boxes. I am afraid that

REDUCING THE FIRE LIMITS

would result in the destruction of property and of human life."

"What do you think of the Alderman who would vote for the change?"

"He has not the interests of the city at heart."

"What effect would it have on insurance?"

"It would increase the rates and drive out the good companies."

Mr. D. Digan, of No. 274 West Lake street, did not favor the alteration. "The city," said he, "has suffered enough already from fires. It would be likely to increase both insurance rates and taxes."

H. McGovern, of No. 227 Indiana street, saloon-keeper, said he did not favor narrowing the city limits for the benefit of real-estate speculators. "If the lots were held by poor people, who desired to build homes for themselves, it would be a different matter. It would probably increase all expenses."

"What do you think of an Alderman who would vote for the ordinance?"

"Well, don't think much of him. We have labored long and hard to get the fire limits where they are, and they should be let alone. It looks like the work of speculators who are pushing this scheme in order to get rid of their lots. They see a scarcity of tenements and dear rents, and think the passage of the ordinance would result in a big demand for cheap lots. I would not support any Alderman who favored it."

Mr. F. W. Wilde, a cigarmaker, doing business at No. 194 South Halsted street, expressed himself as squarely opposed to the contraction of the fire limits. He did not, he said, own real estate in any quantity, but he had his business, which was insured in a good company which he he did not want to see frightened out of the city, and he had his own life, and felt a deep interest in the lives of other people near and dear to him. For these reasons he did not want to see a wholesale

MULTIPLICATION OF FIRE-TRAPS

going on in the city. The question of whether harm could arise to the business portion of the city by the erection of frame buildings in its outer extremities, he thought, would be easily met by the fact that some nine years ago a fire which broke out in a frame building on De Koven street did not stop until it had laid waste the territory between that spot and Lincoln Park. He was opposed to the proposed change, and hoped that all the influences that could be brought to bear against it would be arrayed by those having the best interests of the city at heart.

Dr. Benoit Briard, of No. 188 Halsted street, said: "I am opposed to the change for the reason that I lost $16,000 in the great fire and I do not want to run the risk of another such conflagration. We have had enough big fires here, and how the Aldermen who favor these measures can ignore the terrible disaster of 1871 and its lesson is something I cannot understand. The expense of raising a brick structure is so very little more than that of building a frame one, and it is so greatly offset by its durability, lessened expense of keeping in repair, and reduced insurance rates that there is no excuse whatever for this movement on the part of the Aldermen. There is an abundance of frame buildings in the city now, and to add to them would be the worst of folly. In my practice I meet with a large number of foreigners who, I may say, are unanimously opposed to the change. Take the Bohemains for instance; these hard-working people are busily at work saving their money in this community and building homes for themselves. I visit their quarter daily and I cannot help being struck by the excellent quality of the buildings which they are erecting, two and three story brick stores and dwellings, —that are a credit to the city and a solid comfort to those who hold them. I tell you that these people do not want to have the property they have gathered jeopardised by such a measure as that which some of the Aldermen propose to carry. If a vote of the people were taken upon it, I believe it would be beaten by ten to one."

Mr. Henry Reuter, who keeps a drug store at No. 168 Halsted street, expressed himself as decidedly opposed to any alteration of the fire-limits as at present established. At present he felt comparatively secure, although his business place—in a solid stone building—was surrounded by frame structures, he had an ample insurance in a solid company. He had observed, however, that the reliable insurance companies had decided objections to the contraction of the limits, and even

THREATENED TO CLOSE OUT

their local business if it was accomplished. If then he found that he was unable to insure in a company able to pay in full any loss by fire he might suffer, his condition would be a very precarious one. He sincerely hoped that the movement, which was the result of an attempt to get up a real-estate boom for the benefit of a few parties, would not be successful.

Mr. J. Kastler, doing business at No. 158 Halsted, had but little to say on the subject. That little, however, was to the effect that the proposed contraction of the fire-limits ought not to be consummated, as it was a menace to the prosperity of the city and the safety of the citizens.

Mr. J. W. Nagle, proprietor of a cigar store at No. 132 Halsted street, said: "If we are to have a city here we had better build it now, and not go to work running up a lot of sheds that will endanger the fine buildings that have been run up in the last nine years. The capital which has been enlisted in the erection of stone and brick buildings since the great fire was so invested on the understanding that the fire-limits was to be kept as at present. If it had ever been believed that a movement to contract the limits could be successful, the bulk of this building could not have been accomplished. The only good the changing of the limits can do will be the enriching of a lot of real-estate men. If this is done it will be at the expense of the city in increased taxation, increased insurance rates, and the mighty expense which will follow a second grand conflagration."

Mr. V. Diehl, a saloonkeeper doing business at No. 196 West Madison street, said that he was opposed to the ordinance and hoped that it would not go through.

Louis La Berge, who keeps a billiard saloon at No. 207 West Madison, said that there was no good reason which could be urged on behalf of the proposed change. As an actual fact a brick building did not cost much more than a frame one, and was in the long run much the cheapest. Take it in his part of the city and a frame building had to be painted every year to keep it looking decent. Then there were the continual repairs necessary, the increase in insurance rates, and other expenses which made a frame building a constant source of outlay of cash. He did not believe that the proposed change could possibly be effected, and he hoped it would not.

Mr. Eckhardt, the confectioner at No. 263 West Madison street, expressed himself as decidedly against the change. If the limits could be extended so as to take in growing suburbs just outside the city limits he believed it ought to be done, but the contraction was a suicidal policy which ought not for a moment to be countenanced.

Mr. Bluthardt, brother of the County Physician, keeping a drug store on the corner of Madison and Sangamon streets, said: "I think the contraction of the fire-limits is an unqualified fraud, and ought not to be carried out if the solid men of the city can prevent it."

Mr. W. S. Austin, of No. 183 West Washington street, said: "I think an Alderman who would vote for the narrowing of the present fire-limits ought to be removed from office. The sentiment of a large majority of the people is opposed to it, and the City Council ought not to allow themselves to be induced to run counter to the public wish."

Mr. G. G. Pierce, who keeps a boot store at No. 311 West Madison street, gave a similar opinion, but at the same time expressed a firm opinion that the Council would not allow itself to pander to the wishes of a ring of real-estate men, for whose benefit the whole movement had been gotten up.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Willis M. Dietrich	25	Pueblo, Cal.
Jessie L. Knight	18	79 Flournoy.
Clemens Hallman	23	504 Milwaukee av.
Louisa Nousa	22	Chicago.
William A. Pierce	24	Joliet, Ill.
Mary Deery	21	Joliet, Ill.
John Larson	28	Aurora, Ill.
Emma Johnson	25	Aurora, Ill.
Josef Sala	21	Chicago.
Mary Homolka	19	Chicago.
Joseph Hack	27	200 Bushnell.
Bertha Ryan	21	Chicago.
John Dasman	28	153 West Eighteenth.
Kate Anslam	23	Chicago.
Robert M. McEvoy	24	Maywood Ill.
Susie E. Donaldson	19	Maywood, Ill.
J. Peter Ankersen	30	496 Milwaukee av.
Bjerstina Smith	23	496 Milwaukee av.
Henry Ahlf	31	432 West Harrison.
Martha Whiteside	25	432 West Harrison.
Charles Uhle	29	524 South Halsted.
Mrs. Caroline Gessner	30	Chicago.
Louis Bamberger	22	Chicago.
Jessie Jones	19	Chicago.
Allan K. Lucas	40	Chicago.
Mathilda Donaldson	25	Chicago.
John Johnson	21	146 Jefferson.
Jennie Berry	16	Chicago.
G. W. Kiser	23	Chicago.
Maria Ann Ahrett	16	Chicago.
Thomas Silk	24	Chicago.
Mary Patterson	21	Chicago.
F. W. Snowden	41	Chicago.
Mrs. Mary Henderson	36	Chicago.
John Lindquist	32	South Chicago.
Hannah Johnson	32	South Chicago.
William Johnson	24	334 Carroll av.
Mary Jane Sature	16	Chicago.
James Kallal	21	Chicago.
Mary Polka	20	Chicago.
Albert Winecky	27	611 South Canal.
Katie Sukomel	20	611 South Canal.

MARRIAGES.

KERR—DUNTON—July 26, 1881, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William S. Dunton, Belvidere, Ill., by the Rev. L. W. Lawrence, Mr. Samuel Kerr, of Chicago, and Miss Mary E. Dunton.

HIFT—RUNDEN—July 26, 1881, by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Peter Hift to Miss Martha Runden. No cards.

DEATHS.

BROWN—In this city, July 26, 1881, Mrs. Sarah Tucker, widow of John Brown, Esq. Mrs. Brown was born in Salisbury, Mass., July 9, 1796, and removed with her husband and children to Chicago in 1847. She retained through all her life that dignity and simplicity of character incident to her Puritan training. She was a devoted wife, mother, and friend, and surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, she departed this life in the blest hope through our Lord and Savior of a happy reunion with their dear ones who so long ago preceded her to that world where is fullness of joy forevermore.

Funeral from her residence, 265 South Morgan-st., Friday, at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

☞ Essex County (Mass.) papers please copy.

DIXON—July 27, Catherine, wife of F. C. Dixon, aged 39 years.

Funeral from residence, 205 West Van Buren-st., Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

HANSON—At Lawndale, July 27, Jessie Fay, daughter of D. P. and F. C. Hanson, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral from family residence Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

COHN—July 27, at the residence of Dr. L. H. Watson, 297 Indiana-st., Mr. Marcus Cohn, aged 63 years. Funeral Thursday, the 28th, at 2 p. m.

HILLITS—At 581 West Twentieth-st., Katie Hillits, aged 9 months.

Funeral from residence on Thursday, July 28, at 10 a. m.

DAMON—At Blackberry, the 25th inst., Louis Damon, in the 69th year of his age.

☞ Papers in the State of New York please copy.

GILCHRIST—At Campton, Kane County, Ill., on the 26th inst., of consumption, Jason Gilchrist, aged 42 years.

CLAWSON—Drowned while bathing Tuesday evening, July 26, at 6 o'clock, at Kenwood, L. J. Clawson, Jr., aged 35 years.

Funeral from 1634 Prairie-av., Thursday, July 28, at 3 p. m.

CONWAY—Tuesday, July 27, at his residence, 10 Dunn-st., George Conway, aged 55 years.

Funeral Friday by cars to Calvary.

DEWEY—In Watertown, N. Y., on the 25th inst., Mrs. M. T. Dewey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. E. F. MILLER, CHORISTER OF Chicago Avenue Church, will sing solos at Dr. Bonar's Farwell Hall meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MR. L. M'LEAN IS THE LEADER OF the noon meeting to-day.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union is postponed for one month. The regular executive meeting will be held at the usual time this morning.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, July 28, at 9:30, REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF Crockery and Glassware.

50 Crates W. G., C. C., and Porcelain Ware, in open lots; 500 brls. Glassware, new styles, splendid assortment; 100 Decorated Chamber Sets. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIAM MOORHOUSE.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

At NEWARK HOUSE, 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st. Friday, July 29, at 10 a. m., will be sold entire Furniture, Carpets, and Household Goods of 20 rooms. Free sale. Good chance for dealers and all.

WILLIAM MOORHOUSE, Agent for Mortgagee.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

GAS STOVES.

GAS STOVES "THE SUN DIAL" Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves are the very best. 126 Dearborn-st.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. MILLER, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. None genuine without his signature. Chicago Depots, 183 W. Madison, & cor. State & Madison.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st. Chicago.

CHEMIST.

SUGAR BUTTER, MILK, BEER, and other notoriously adulterated foods analyzed and reported upon. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Chemist and Assayer, 81 Clark-st., &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN T. LESTER. F. B. WILL... Members New York Stock Exchange. CHAS. SCHWARTZ. SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & C...

STOCK BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds, &c., Bought and sold on New York Stock Exch... 25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chi... New York House—SCRANTON & WILLA... DIRECT WIRE from our office to the ... Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchang... ☞ Stocks also bought and sold on the ... Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges. Commission Grain and Provisions ... Chicago markets.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & ... BANKERS, 14 WALL-ST., New York, 72 DEVONSHIRE-ST., B...

Receive Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corpo... and Individuals upon favorable terms. Deal in Governments and Standard Investm... curities. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on com... at the New York, Boston, and other Exchange...

GEO. WM. BALLOU, D. H. DARL... WM. H. BINGHAM, A. S. WEEK... New York.

DAY & FIEL... Bankers and Brokers 130 LA SALLE-S... Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. F... CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Speci...

Oregon Railway and Navigation Comp... 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, July 1... The Board of Directors have declared a q... dividend of two (2) per cent, payable August 1... office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Ex... Place, New York, to Stockholders of record J... The transfer books will close July 20 and ... August 5. T. H. TYNDAL... Assistant Secr...

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

A bill was filed yesterday by James ... complaining that his wife, Clara W. Smith ... their marriage in 1874, had shown herself ... a very uncontrollable temper. That s... been in the habit of frequently getting ... and swearing, and throwing at him whate... could lay her hands on. Finally she l... about two years ago, and he feels so mu... lieved by her absence that he asks to ... made permanent.

Karl Legner asked for a divorce from h... Maria on account of her alleged bigamy.

Eliza J. Minchin claims that in Nov... 1872, she was married to George Minch... performed her part of the contract fai... until the June following, when he desert... without any reason, and has failed to ... She has learned to live without him, a... asks to be allowed to resume her maiden ... of Eliza J. Turner.

ITEMS.

Judges Harlan and Dyer were in the c... terday, and in conference with Judge ... mond.

Monday will be the first day of the A... term of the Superior Court.

STATE COURTS.

Jesse Irwin commenced a suit in trespa... terday against the Chicago & Northw... Railroad Company, laying damages at $5,0...

Newcomb Brothers brought suit to r... $3,000 of F. H. Long.

Catharine McNamara began an action i... pass to recover $5,000 of the City of Chica...

Bridget McCloskey, administratrix of ... tate of Hugh McClosky, deceased, sue... North Chicago City Railway Company for ...

COUNTY COURT.

Mayor Harrison filed a complaint and c... sion of judgment in forcible detainer a... Barry and Daniel O'Callaghan, for the p... sion of part of Block 9, in S. J. Walker'... Addition to Chicago, situated near the cor... Blue Island and Ashland avenues. The ... dants, it appears, have occupied the prop... question under a lease which expired A... 1878, and on April 12, 1881, they agreed i... sideration of $50 being paid them to vac... premises on the 1st of May, and signed ... fession of judgment which should ope... the event of their failing to keep their... ment. Having failed to vacat... Court entered judgment for possessi... favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the is... of a writ of restitution, which was issu... placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Mrs. Bertha Ikes moved to set aside th... of some weeks ago compelling her to co... to the support of her father. The motio... denied, whereupon she prayed an appe... was given ten days to file a bond in the ... $200. Her father is John A. Preas, who, ... recent date, was in the Poor-House.

James P. McElroy, insolvent, was disch... it appearing that he had settled the claim ... him.

PROBATE COURT.

An attachment was issued by Judge Kn... bocker yesterday for the arrest of Tho... Powers for contempt, and he was subseq... brought in, accorded a hearing, and sent ... It appears that some years ago he w... pointed administrator in the estate of Su... Woodbridge, and some weeks ago was o... to make a final report and settlement, w... has not done. The estate is valued at ... $700, and there is in his hands, or ought ... between $300 and $400. He maintains, ho... that he is not guilty of contempt, and ... that he filed his report with his attorney ... G. Reed, when ordered to, and supposed ... yesterday that it had been filed with the ... He will seek to be released to-day, and the ... er to make good his shortage, but the pro... are that he will have to borrow the mon... he confesses to having very little on hand.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT...

An Increase of $1,400,000 as Comp... with that of Last Year.

The Assessor of North Chicago return... personal-property books yesterday to the ... ty Clerk, which completed the returns f... county, and below is given the showing by ... of the assessed valuation, aggregating $2... 605, showing an increase of nearly $1,400,... compared with the valuation of a year ag... first column of figures shows the valuati... 1881, and the second for 1880:

Towns.	1881.	
North Chicago	$ 1,369,900	$ 1...
South Chicago	15,861,360	14...
West Chicago	4,262,610	4...
Barrington	74,171	
Bloom	56,720	
Bremen	49,061	
Calumet	29,647	
Cicero	44,736	
Elk Grove	34,504	
Evanston	94,113	
Hanover	55,153	
Hyde Park	672,930	
Jefferson	67,518	
Lake	809,550	
Lake View	110,241	
Leyden	22,099	
Lemont	44,632	
Lyons	70,791	
Maine	33,949	
New Trier	24,308	
Niles	81,719	
Northfield	32,874	
Norwood Park	16,787	
Orland	41,998	
Palos	22,433	
Palatine	55,955	
Proviso	26,805	
Rich	48,615	
Riverside	10,352	
Schaumberg	37,078	
Thornton	76,705	
Wheeling	53,171	
Worth	49,061	
Total	$23,891,605	$22...

The increase, it will be seen, is $1,399,0... the figures are worth studying. All of t... towns, it will be observed, have increas... cept North Chicago, which has fallen of... $150,000, and which very few people will ... to understand. But the most aston... figures come from the Town of Lake, whe... valuation has been almost doubled. An... makes the figures strange is the fact th... persons who made the assessment in 1880 ... towns also made it this year. The chan... the other towns are easily explained.

Cincinnati Irish Citizen.

Mr. Frank Letcher, No. 432½ West ... street, assures us that for a series of y... was prostrated with rheumatism until ... came emphatically a burden. He h... hausted the advertised remedies, an... lost all faith in the efficacy of anyth... afford relief, when a friend, who had ... the virtue of the oil, made him a prese... bottle, and, to Frank's wonder and d... the first application afforded sensible ... before the bottle was exhausted th... and aches had disappeared. He is ... man, and a walking advertisement of ... fallibility of St. Jacobs Oil.

DEATHS.

...in this city, July 26, 1881, Mrs. Sarah ...ow of John Brown, Esq. Mrs. Brown ... Salisbury, Mass., July 9, 1796, and re... her husband and children to Chicago in ...ained through all her life that dignity ...y of character incident to her Puritan ... was a devoted wife, mother, and ...rrounded by her children, grandchil... great-grandchildren, she departed this life ...rope through our Lord and Savior of a ...n with their dear ones who so long ago ... to that world where is fullness of joy

...om her residence, 365 South Morgan-st., ...p. m., by carriages to Oakwood Ceme... and acquaintances are respectfully in...

...County (Mass.) papers please copy.

...ly 27, Catherine, wife of F. C. Dixon.

...om residence, 335 West Van Buren-st., ...th inst., at 10 o'clock. Services at St. ...rch, thence by carriages to Calvary. ...aven (Conn.) papers please copy.

...At Lawndale, July 27, Jessie Fay, daugh... F. C. Hanson, aged 5 months and ...

...m family residence Friday morning, at ...

...y 27, at the residence of Dr. L. H. Wat..., Mr. Marcus Cohn, aged 63 years. ...rsday, the 28th, at 2 p. m.

...At 561 West Twentieth-st., Katie Hillits, ...

...m residence on Thursday, July 28, at 10 ...

...At Blackberry, the 25th inst., Louis ... 69th year of his age. ...in the State of New York please copy.

...T—At Campton, Kane County, Ill., on ... of consumption, Jason Gilcarist, aged ...

...—Drowned while bathing Tuesday even... 6 o'clock, at Kenwood, L. J. Clawson, ...

...m 1654 Prairie-av., Thursday, July 28, at ...

...—Tuesday, July 27, at his residence, 10 ...orge Conway, aged 55 years. ...day by cars to Calvary.

...n Watertown, N. Y., on the 25th inst., ...

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

...F. MILLER, CHORISTER OF ...o Avenue Church, will sing solos at Dr. ...well Hall meeting Sunday afternoon at ...

...M'LEAN IS THE LEADER OF ...on meeting to-day.

...REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING ... Central Woman's Christian Temperance ...ponéd for one month. The regular ex... will be held at the usual time this ...

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

...day, July 28, at 9:30,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
...ery and Glassware.
...W. G., C. C., and Porcelain Ware, in open ...Glassware, new styles, splendid assort... decorated Chamber Sets. ...ked for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM MOORHOUSE.
...TEL MORTGAGE SALE
...K HOUSE, 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st. Fri... at 10 a. m., will be sold entire Furniture, ... Household Goods of 39 rooms. Free ...chance for dealers and all.
WILLIAM MOORHOUSE, Agent for Mortgagee.

ST. JACOBS OIL.
ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.
...on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, ...cheap External Remedy. A trial entails ...tively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every ...pain can have cheap and positive proof of ...ections in eleven languages.
DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

BAKING POWDER.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
...GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. ...favorite in leading cities of the world. ...tion makes such light, flaky, hot ...pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep... of the ills resulting from heavy indi... Commended for purity and whole... Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ...KING POWDER CO., New York.

GAS STOVES.
"THE SUN DIAL"
Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves are the very best.
126 Dearborn-st.

PILE REMEDY.
...00 REWARD
...lind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or ...that De Bing's Pile Remedy ...ared by J. P. MILLER, M.D., Phila. ...genuine without his signature. ...W. Madison, & cor. State & Madison.

CANDY.
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up ele... gantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, ...Madison-st., Chicago.

CHEMIST.
...R BUTTER, MILK, SEEDS, and other notoriously adul-terated foods analyzed and reported upon. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Chemist and Assayer, 81 Clark-st., R. 6.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN T. LESTER. F. R. WILLARD,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
BANKERS,
14 WALL-ST., New York,
72 DEVONSHIRE-ST., Boston.
Receive Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals upon favorable terms.
Deal in Governments and Standard Investment Securities.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission at the New York, Boston, and other Exchanges.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, D. H. DARLING,
WM. H. BINGHAM, A. S. WEEKS,
New York. Boston.

DAY & FIELD,
Bankers and Brokers,
130 LA SALLE-ST.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,
20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, July 14, 1881.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent, payable August 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange-Place, New York, to Stockholders of record July 20. The transfer books will close July 20 and reopen August 5.
T. H. TYNDALE, Assistant Secretary.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

A bill was filed yesterday by James Smith complaining that his wife, Clara W. Smith, since their marriage in 1874, had shown herself to have a very uncontrollable temper. That she has been in the habit of frequently getting angry and swearing, and throwing at him whatever she could lay her hands on. Finally she left him about two years ago, and he feels so much relieved by her absence that he asks to have it made permanent.

Karl Legner asked for a divorce from his wife Maria on account of her alleged bigamy.

Eliza J. Minchin claims that in November, 1872, she was married to George Minchin and performed her part of the contract faithfully until the June following, when he deserted her without any reason, and has failed to return. She has learned to live without him, and now asks to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Eliza J. Turner.

ITEMS.

Judges Harlan and Dyer were in the city yesterday, and in conference with Judge Drummond.

Monday will be the first day of the August term of the Superior Court.

STATE COURTS.

Jesse Irwin commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, laying damages at $5,000.

Newcomb Brothers brought suit to recover $3,000 of F. H. Long.

Catharine McNamara began an action in trespass to recover $5,000 of the City of Chicago.

Bridget McCloskey, administratrix of the estate of Hugh McClosky, deceased, sued the North Chicago City Railway Company for $1,200.

COUNTY COURT.

Mayor Harrison filed a complaint and confession of judgment in forcible detainer against Barry and Daniel O'Callaghan, for the possession of part of Block 9, in S. J. Walker's Dock Addition to Chicago, situated near the corner of Blue Island and Ashland avenues. The defendants, it appears, have occupied the property in question under a lease which expired April 30, 1878, and on April 12, 1881, they agreed in consideration of $50 being paid them to vacate the premises on the 1st of May, and signed a confession of judgment which should operate in the event of their failing to keep their agreement. Having failed to vacate the Court entered judgment for possession in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the issuance of a writ of restitution, which was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Mrs. Bertha Ikes moved to set aside the order of some weeks ago compelling her to contribute to the support of her father. The motion was denied, whereupon she prayed an appeal, and was given ten days to file a bond in the sum of $200. Her father is John A. Preas, who, up to a recent date, was in the Poor-House.

James P. McElroy, insolvent, was discharged, it appearing that he had settled the claim against him.

PROBATE COURT.

An attachment was issued by Judge Knickerbocker yesterday for the arrest of Thomas P. Powers for contempt, and he was subsequently brought in, accorded a hearing, and sent to jail. It appears that some years ago he was appointed administrator in the estate of Susan A. Woodbridge, and some weeks ago was ordered to make a final report and settlement, which he has not done. The estate is valued at about $700, and there is in his hands, or ought to be, between $300 and $400. He maintains, however, that he is not guilty of contempt, and claims that he filed his report with his attorney, John G. Reed, when ordered to, and supposed up to yesterday that it had been filed with the Court. He will seek to be released to-day, and thereafter to make good his shortage, but the prospects are that he will have to borrow the money, for he confesses to having very little on hand.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

An Increase of $1,400,000 as Compared with that of Last Year.

The Assessor of North Chicago returned his personal-property books yesterday to the County Clerk, which completed the returns for the county, and below is given the showing by towns of the assessed valuation, aggregating $23,891,605, showing an increase of nearly $1,400,000 as compared with the valuation of a year ago. The first column of figures shows the valuation for 1881, and the second for 1880:

Towns.	1881.	1880.
North Chicago	$ 1,369,900	$ 1,514,590
South Chicago	15,861,360	14,783,583
West Chicago	4,262,610	4,257,655
Barrington	74,171	75,922
Bloom	56,720	63,738
Bremen	49,061	53,654
Calumet	29,647	31,305
Cicero	44,736	45,439
Elk Grove	34,504	35,245
Evanston	94,113	82,256
Hanover	55,153	78,640
Hyde Park	272,930	194,400
Jefferson	67,518	66,929
Lake	809,550	416,170
Lake View	110,241	90,307
Leyden	22,099	22,392
Lemont	44,672	45,003
Lyons	70,791	71,787
Maine	33,949	31,045
New Trier	24,308	26,060
Niles	31,712	37,988
Northfield	32,874	35,077
Norwood Park	16,787	14,786
Orland	41,998	43,306
Palos	22,433	17,228
Palatine	55,955	57,668
Proviso	26,805	28,294
Rich	48,615	50,165
Riverside	10,352	8,185
Schaumberg	37,078	39,099
Thornton	76,705	78,135
Wheeling	53,171	50,632
Worth	49,061	45,448
Total	$23,891,605	$22,492,519

The increase, it will be seen, is $1,399,086, and the figures are worth studying. All of the city towns, it will be observed, have increased except North Chicago, which has fallen off about $150,000, and which very few people will be able to understand. But the most astonishing figures come from the Town of Lake, where the valuation has been almost doubled. And what makes the figures strange is the fact that the persons who made the assessment in 1880 in both towns also made it this year. The changes in the other towns are easily explained.

Cincinnati Irish Citizen.

Mr. Frank Letcher, No. 432½ West Fifth street, assures us that for a series of years he was prostrated with rheumatism until life became emphatically a burden. He had exhausted the advertised remedies, and had lost all faith in the efficacy of anything to afford relief, when a friend, who had tested the virtue of the oil, made him a present of a bottle, and, to Frank's wonder and delight, the first application afforded sensible relief; before the bottle was exhausted the pains and aches had disappeared. He is a new man, and a walking advertisement of the infallibility of St. Jacobs Oil.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Strong and Active.

Money Abundant Here, and in Good Demand.

The Produce Markets Unsettled, and Average Lower—Hog Products Tame, Except Meats.

August Wheat Weak, but Longer Futures Higher—Corn and Oats Lower, but Closed Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market has been sinking as a rule for weeks past, showing a decline from the highest prices in June to the lowest prices reached a day or two ago in some of the list of 8½ to 21 points. The average is about 15. The decline was heavy, and a rally was anticipated. At the opening this morning there was covering by some strong houses; the market became active, and an advance of ¾@1¼ points on some of the list was realized. This stimulated the bears, and they made a fierce attack upon Wabash, St. Paul, New York Central, and Michigan Central, and forced prices down for a time about 2 points. It was evident that their sellings went into strong hands, and hence the raid was of short duration. The market became fairly active and showed a steady improvement through the day.

Chicago & Alton gained ½; Illinois Central, ⅝; Rock Island, 1½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1¾; New York Central, ⅜; Lake Shore, ⅞; Erie, ⅞; Northwestern, ½; Wabash 1¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 1; Hannibal & St. Jo, 1⅝; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, ⅜; Delaware & Hudson common, ½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1⅜; New Jersey Central, 1¾; Philadelphia & Reading, ½; Manhattan, 1⅜; Metropolitan Elevated, 1½; Union Pacific, 2¼; Morris & Essex, 1¼; Western Union, 1⅛; Northern Pacific, 2⅛; Canada Southern, 1¾; Mobile & Ohio, 2; Nashville & Chattanooga, 3; Denver & Rio Grande, 1½; Missouri Pacific, 3½; Central Pacific, 1¼. Some of the other stocks advanced, all of which, with the variations of the day, will be found in the table given herewith.

There seems to be a general feeling that the lowest points have been reached. Reasons for this are expressed as follows: The condition of the President continues favorable. The trunk line war still rages, but it may come to an end at any moment. The crop reports are more cheering, and general business continues good, with hopeful prospects ahead. From all of which each operator must draw his own conclusions and act accordingly.

The following table shows the range of prices:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	136	136⅛	135	136⅛
American Dist. Tel	47½	47½	47½	47½
West. Union Tel. Co	84⅞	86⅛	84	86⅛
C., B. & Q	155	156⅜	155	156⅜
Canada Southern	63⅜	65	63⅛	65
C., C. & I. C	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	134	135⅜	132⅞	135⅜
Illinois Central	135⅛	135⅛	134	135⅛
Manhattan		18⅛	18⅛	18¼
New York Central	141⅞	142⅜	140⅞	142⅜
New York Elevated	104⅞	105⅜	104⅞	105⅜
Metropolitan Elevated	80⅛	82	80⅛	82
Milwaukee, L. S. & W	49	51⅜	49	51⅜
C., C., C. & I	91	91	89	91
Erie	41⅛	42⅜	41⅛	42⅜
Do preferred	82	82⅜	80⅛	82⅜
Michigan Central	97⅛	98⅜	96⅜	98⅜
Lake Shore	121⅞	122⅜	120⅞	122⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	123⅜	124⅛	122⅛	124⅛
Do preferred	137	138	137	138
St. Paul	110	110	107⅛	110
Do preferred	128	128	128	128
Omaha	38	39⅞	38	39⅞
Do Preferred	99⅛	101¼	99	101¼
Lake Erie & Western	52⅛	54⅜	52⅛	54⅜
Chattanooga	75	78	75	78
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	49⅞	51	48⅞	50⅛
Do preferred	87⅛	88⅛	86⅛	88⅛
Louisville & Nashville	101	102⅛	98⅞	102⅛
Reading	57⅛	58	56⅛	58
L. B. & W	45⅛	47⅛	45⅛	47⅛
Union Pacific	123⅛	125⅜	122⅜	125⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	37	38	36⅜	38
Do preferred	108	108	108	108
Hannibal & St. Joe	90⅛	92	89⅛	92
Do preferred	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
Northern Pacific	35⅛	37⅜	35⅛	37⅜
Do preferred	74⅜	77	73⅜	76⅜
Kan. & Texas	41	42⅜	40⅜	42⅜
Delaware, Lack. & West	118⅛	120⅜	118	120⅜
Del. & Hudson	107⅛	108⅛	106⅛	108⅛
New Jersey Central	91	93⅛	89⅛	92
Pacific Mail	47⅛	48⅜	47⅛	48⅜
St. Louis & San F	45	45	45	45
Do preferred	72	72	71⅜	71⅜
Morris & Essex	122	123⅛	122	123⅛
Ont. & Western	29⅛	31⅛	29⅛	31⅛
Erie seconds	101⅛	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛
Houston & Tex. Central	97	97	97	97
Central Pacific	91	92⅛	89⅛	92⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	25	25
Do first preferred	35⅛	37	35⅛	36⅛
Do second preferred	27	27	27	27
Mobile & Ohio	35	37	31⅛	36
Terre Haute	45	47	45	47
Denver & Rio Grande	96⅛	98⅜	94⅛	97⅛
Peoria, D. & E	39	40⅜	39	40⅛
Missouri Pacific	102⅛	106	102	105⅛
Texas Pacific	54⅛	57	52⅛	56⅛
Ohio Central	25	25	25	25
Oregon	160	161⅛	160	161⅛
Met. Elevated bonds	100	100	100	100
Manitoba	101	101	101	101
Arizona	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Marietta & Cincinnati	11	11	11	11

Foreign exchange is still weak. A further decline of ½c would bring prices to the point where coin importations would begin. Rates are as follows: Bankers' sterling was 483¼ and 485½; actual rates were 482½ and 484¾; commercial sterling was 480@480¾. Bankers' francs were 521⅞ for sixty days and 519⅜ for demand; French commercial bills were 526⅜ and 526⅛; Belgian commercial, 527½ and 526⅞; bankers' marks, 94¼ and 94⅞; and commercial, 93⅜@93⅞.

The quotations for Government bonds in this market are: District of Columbia 3.65s were 108 bid and 109 asked; 3½s, 102⅛ and 102⅜; 4s, 115½ and 116; 4½s, 113⅞ and 114⅛. The 4s closed at 115½ bid and 116 asked.

At the Chicago Stock Board the following are among the prices ruling:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago water bonds, 7s, 1895	126	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	106¼	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1886	109½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	110½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1888	.....	118
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	118	119
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	122	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	123	124½
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	124¼	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	126	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	128	129
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899	.....	119
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1896	115	.....
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	107½	108½
Chicago City bonds, 4s, 1901	104⅝	.....
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1885	109	110½
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1889	.....	119
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	108	.....
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	107½	108½
West Chicago 5s, 1890	.....	107½
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	.....	109½
Hyde Park 7s, 1894	115½	.....
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	112½	113½
West Division City Railway 7s	.....	108
West Division City Railway 8s	.....	108

At the Chicago banks money continues abundant and the demand for it active; much more so than has been usual for several years past at this season. All classes of customers call for more or less accommodation, showing that business generally is good. Call loans are still made at 4 and 5 per cent, but the tendency is towards the upper figure, which it is likely to reach by the close of the month. Customers make some loans at 6 and 7 per cent. Orders for currency were moderate. New York exchange is weak, selling between banks at about 80c discount per $100. The range given by some of the banks was 75c per $100. The bank clearings were $6,100,000.

For the first time in the history of the Dominion of Canada the exports of that country have exceeded the imports. The exports were valued at $87,911,458, imports $86,489,747, showing a balance in favor of the Dominion of $1,421,711. The trade with Great Britain showed an increase over the previous years of $13,018,566; while with the United States it fell off $8,207,863. Of course this is due to the want of a proper reciprocity treaty. There ought to be intelligent statesmanship enough in the two countries to form such a treaty for the mutual benefit of both.

The foreign imports at San Francisco for the first five months of the current year compare as follows:

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Totals.
January	$ 2,334,900	$ 806,300	$ 3,141,200
February	2,270,400	646,300	2,916,700
March	3,522,600	434,400	3,957,000
April	3,588,700	673,900	4,262,600
May	2,521,700	366,500	2,888,200
Totals	$14,238,300	$2,927,400	$17,165,700

Among the recent imports from Australia are large quantities of coal, over 175,000 tons being now on the way to San Francisco.

The prices likely to rule for iron-ore just now is a matter of much speculation. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* thinks English iron-masters are holding back supplies in order to advance prices on this side, and then unload upon our market at improved figures. In regard to stocks it says:

To give a fair idea of the situation as regards stocks abroad, we have compiled the following statistics from the latest authentic returns:

	Scotch, tons.	Cleveland, tons.
Stocks Jan. 1—		
Public stores	495,850	183,389
Makers' hands	243,150	147,735
Total	739,000	331,124

	Scotch.	Cleveland.
Production six months	635,000	1,330,849
Supply for five months	1,374,000	1,660,973
Consumption and exports	479,496	1,259,647
Stock July 1	894,504	431,326
Increase since Jan. 1	155,594	100,202

According to this, then, there has been an increase of stocks in these two districts alone of 255,796 tons during the six months. This represents the production to have been 31 per cent in excess of the requirements for the period in question, or an equivalent of the average output of thirteen furnaces; all of which shows that makers abroad have calculated on an export trade which they have not by any means realized. On the 1st of July there was a total of 238 furnaces in blast—118 in the Cleveland district and 120 in Scotland. If this number were reduced 8 or 10 per cent it is probable the markets could be well sustained on both sides of the ocean; but as it is, one fails, upon any rational view of the position, to discern the basis for higher prices before the close of the year, which some of the more sanguine of the trade would seem to be insisting upon as a certainty beyond dispute.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation opened irregular, but in the main firm, and ¼ to 1½ per cent higher, the latter for Texas Pacific. An exception, however, to the general strength were Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, Rock Island, Memphis & Charleston, Houston & Texas, Lake Erie & Western, Reading, and Manhattan Elevated, which were ⅛@3 per cent lower. In the early dealings the entire list recorded an advance of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent, but before the First Board the speculation became weak, and under a sharp pressure to sell a decline of ⅛ to 2¾ per cent took place, in which Denver & Rio Grande, St. Paul, Colorado Coal & Iron, Louisville & Nashville, New Jersey Central, Texas Pacific, Lake Shore, and Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central were most prominent. Toward midday the market became somewhat firmer, and a number of short contracts were covered, which resulted in a sharp advance. The upward movement continued throughout the afternoon and up to the close of business. The final sales were generally at the best figures of the day, and showed an improvement from the lowest point of the morning ranging from ¼ to 4⅛ per cent, the latter in Texas Pacific. The other shares which were most conspicuous in the advance were Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Mobile & Ohio, Denver & Rio Grande, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, Colorado Coal & Iron, Nashville & Chattanooga, St. Louis & San Francisco common, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, New Jersey Central, Ohio Central, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred.

The money market worked quite smoothly throughout the day, the supply of capital offering being more than equal to the requirements of borrowers. Call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral ranged between 2½ and 3 per cent, and closed at the latter figure. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at about 2 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 2½@4 per cent. In the Government bond market a fair degree of activity prevailed and the dealings were firm in tone.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active, and were somewhat firmer in tone. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts receded from 77¼ to 76 and rose to 77½. Chesapeake & Ohio 6s (Class B) fell off from 87 to 86, and rallied to 86¾; do currency 6s declined from 59 to 58½, and closed at 58¾. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes sold down from 75¼ to 75, and returned to 75½. Erie consolidated seconds rose from 101 to 101¼, receded to 100⅞, and rallied to 101¼. Kansas & Texas general 6s fell off from 94 to 92 and recovered to 93; do firsts declined from 110¾ to 110. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented sold down from 110½ to 110 and returned to 110½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Governments were strong on a moderate volume of business.

Railroad bonds were generally firm.

State securities were firm.

The stock market opened irregular, Louisville & New Albany being 3 lower, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western 2¾, San Francisco preferred 2, and Rock Island 1¼, while the rest of the list was generally ¼ to 1½ higher. In early dealings prices advanced ¼ to 1¼, but at the First Board speculation became weak, and a decline of ¼ to 2¾ was recorded, which was most marked in Denver & Rio Grande, St. Paul, Colorado Coal, Louisville & Nashville, and New York Central. Toward noon the market assumed a firmer tone, and, under the covering of short contracts, prices advanced steadily during the rest of the day, the closing quotations showing an advance from the lowest point of the morning of ½ to 4¼, the latter Texas Pacific. Missouri Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Mobile & Ohio, Denver & Rio Grande, New Jersey Central, and Nashville & Chattanooga were also prominent in the improvement. Among the low-priced stocks Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland early in the day dropped 10 from the last reported sale, to 44½. In late dealings this stock sold at 48.

From the *Commercial Bulletin*: "The stock market was irregular, and, at intervals, rather depressed. The weakness, however, was more apparent than real, reactions invariably resulting in large purchases, and leading to a higher range of prices. In the afternoon, when advices from Washington concerning the condition of the President continued favorable, the buying movement became general, and there was an advance ranging from 1 to 4¼. Southwestern shares, Vanderbilt stocks, Union Pacific, and Western Union were taken freely, and closed at the highest figures of the day. Some of the fancy stocks experienced sharp changes."

Transactions, 457,000.

Canada Southern	2,800	Northern Pacific	21,000
Central Pacific	6,800	Ohio & Mississippi	3,000
C., C. & I. C	3,400	Ontario & Western	8,600
Del., Lacka. & West'n	26,000	Ohio Central	3,000
Del. & Hudson	3,400	Pacific Mail	3,000
Den. & Rio Grande	24,000	Peoria, D. & E	3,000
Erie	13,000	Reading	6,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph	5,000	St. Paul	20,000
Kansas & Texas	13,000	St. Paul & Omaha	8,000
Lake Shore	35,000	Texas Pacific	14,000
Louisville & Nashv'e	4,500	Union Pacific	18,000
Lake Erie & West	2,300	Wabash Pacific	28,000
Michigan Central	11,000	Western Union	49,000
Memphis & Charles'n	3,000	Central Arizona	1,300
Missouri Pacific	8,000	Nashville & Chat	3,000
Northwestern	15,000	St. L. & San Fran	2,800
New Jersey Central	40,000	Col. Coal	2,300
New York Central	8,400		

Money market easy at 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak at 482¾; demand, 484¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	102	4s	115¾
5s	101⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	114⅛		

BONDS.

Cent. Pacific, 1st pfd	116	Tennessee, new	72
Erie seconds	101¼	U. P., 1sts	118¼
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110½	U. P. land-grant	117½
Louisiana consols	68	U. P. sinking-fund	129
Missouri 6s	112½	Virginia 6s	137
St. Joe	110½	Virginia, consols	81½
St. P. & S. C. firsts	112½	Virginia, deferred	117
Tennessee 6s	72		

STOCKS.

Adams	134½	Nash. & Chattanooga	77
Alton & Terre Haute	147	N. J. Central	92⅜
Do preferred	94	Northern Pacific	37
American	81	Do preferred	76½
B., C., R. & N	80	Northwestern	124⅛
Canada Southern	65	Do preferred	137¾
C., C. & I. C	21¼	New York Central	144⅛
Central Pacific	92⅛	Ohio Central	27⅛
Ches. & Ohio	26	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅛
Do first preferred	40	Do preferred	109
Do second preferred	28	Ontario & Western	30⅛
Chicago & Alton	136	Pacific Mail	48⅛
Do preferred	150	Panama	263
C., B. & Q	157⅛	P., D. & E	40⅛
C., St. L. & N. O	76	Pittsburg	140
Cin., San. & Clev	50	Reading	51⅛
Cleve. & Columbus	91	Rock Island	135
Del. & Hudson	108⅛	St. L. & San Francisco	47½
D., L. & W	20⅛	Do preferred	71⅛
D. & R. G	97⅛	Do first preferred	105
Erie	42⅛	St. Paul	109⅛
Do preferred	82⅛	Do preferred	128
Fort Wayne	139	St. P., M. & M	100
H. & St. Joe	92	St. Paul & Omaha	40
Do preferred	107⅛	Do preferred	101
Harlem	240	Texas Pacific	56⅛
H. & Tex	95⅛	Union Pacific stock	25⅛
Illinois Central	135⅛	United States	66
L. B. & W	48	W. St. L. & P	50⅛
Iron Mountain	85	Do preferred	89⅛
Kansas & Texas	42⅛	Fargo	134
Lake Erie & Western	54	Western Union Tel	86⅛
Lake Shore	122	Caribou	4
Louisville & Nash	102	Central Arizona	2
L., N. A. & C	88	Excelsior	2
Mar. & C. first pref	12	Homestake	16
Do second preferred	8⅛	Little Pittsburg	2⅛
Mem. & Charleston	69	Ontario	36
Michigan Central	97⅛	Quicksilver	17
Missouri Pacific	105⅛	Do preferred	69
Mobile & Ohio	36	Silver Cliff	4⅛
Morris & Essex	24	Standard	23

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 27.—The stock market has been very dull to-day. The changes, with a few exceptions, have been slight. In the afternoon, although there were few transactions, there was a firmer feeling and an advance in some cases. The most notable decline was in Bell Telephone, which fell off from 158 yesterday to 150. In the afternoon there was a recovery of 3 points, it selling up to 153, which was bid at the close, with no stock offered. In railroad shares, Atchison opened at 142, a decline of ¼, but in the afternoon advanced to 142¾, which was bid at the close, 143 being asked. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 155 to 155½, which was bid at the close, no stock offering. Sandusky opened at 25, an advance of ½, but receded to 24½, as before. On the last call 24¾ was bid, 25 asked. Little Rock declined 1, to 76, recovered to 77, and then sold down to 76½, and at the close 76¼ was bid, with no stock offering. Louisiana & Missouri River declined ¼, to 26; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington ¼, to 13¾, afterwards selling at 13⅞; Wisconsin Central ⅜, to 25⅞; Summit Branch was steady at 18; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon at 74; Flint preferred advanced from 102½ to 103. Eastern advanced from 102½ to 103. Boston & Albany advanced ½, to 174½; Old Colony was steady at 130. Northern declined ¼, to 110; Fitchburg ¼, to 153¾; Rutland preferred sold at 28; New York & New England declined 3, to 75.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced ¼, to 77; Rutland 5s 1, to 85; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway 4½s 1¾, to 92½; Massachusetts Central 6s ½, to 100⅞; New York & New England 6s were steady at 112¾. Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s declined ¼, to 121½; Fort Scott 7s ⅛, to 113¼; Northern Pacific 6s sold at 103⅞.

In Land stocks, Boston Land advanced ⅛, to 8⅜. Water-Power closed at 8½ on sales, and 8⅜ was bid on the last call. Boston street sold at 1. Lowell Machine-shop rights sold at 450.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 27.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	8½	Cin., S. & Cleveland	25
Boston Land	8⅜	Eastern	50⅜
Boston, H. & E. 7s	77	Little Rock & Ft. S	76⅜
Do 4½s	11⅜	N. Y. & N. E	75
Atch. & Top. R. R	142⅜	O. & L. C. common	50
Boston & Albany	174½	Old Colony	130
Boston & Maine	158	Flint & Pere M. pfd	103
Chic., Burl. & Quin	155½		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 27.—Consols, 100 15-16.

American railroad securities—Illinois Central, 139; Pennsylvania Central, 65¾; New York Central, 46½; Erie, 43; do seconds, 104; Reading, 29¼.

Bar silver is quoted at 51⅞d per ounce.

PARIS, July 27.—Rentes, 85f 40c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Sight exchange on New York $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	3⅛	Mono	3
Alta	4½	Noonday	9-16
Bechtel	1⅜	Northern Belle	10⅜
Belcher	3½	Ophir	5⅛
Best & Belcher	11⅜	Oro	11-16
Bodie	7⅛	Overman	1⅜
Bullion	1⅛	Potosi	2⅜
California	11-16	Savage	2⅜
Chollar	2⅜	Sierra Nevada	9⅜
Con. Virginia	1⅜	Silver King	21⅛
Crown Point	2	Tip Top	5⅛
Eureka Consolidated	29⅛	Union Consolidated	9⅛
Exchequer	1¼	Wales	1
Gould & Curry	5⅛	Yellow Jack	4⅛
Grand Prize	⅜	Scorpion	13-16
Hale & Norcross	3⅛	South Bodie	1⅛
Mexican	7⅛	Mount Diablo	6

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 27.—In mining shares, Harshaw declined 1, to 5½; San Pedro was steady at 3½; Sycamore Spring at ⅛; Bonanza Development 5½; Calumet and Hecla, advanced 6, to 220; Quincy ½, to 36½; Crescent advanced 6¼, to 33¾; Pewabic ¼, to 11⅜; Catalpa ⅜, to 1⅝; Brunswick Antimony ⅛, to 12½.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2⅛	Pewabic	11⅜
Calumet & Hecla	220	Quincy	36
Catalpa	1⅜	Ridge	30
Copper Falls	4	Silver Islet	40½
Franklin	10		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, July 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fillmore st, 143 8-10 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 25x124¾ ft, dated July 15 (John P. Robinson to Sarah A. Porter) ... $ 1,800

West Division st, 291 ft e of Noble, n f, 50x150 ft, improved, dated July 25 (John O. Hoem to Joseph Cisar) ... 5,700

State st, 220 ft s of Fourteenth, w f, 20x170 ft, dated July 26 (John Koch to Perine Sharp et al.) ... 5,875

Lewis st, s w cor Belden av, e f, 47 3-10x124 ft, dated July 23 (Caroline L. Ward to Louis Oberbeck) ... 1,050

Wabash av, 194⅜ ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25⅜x164⅜ ft, dated July 26 (E. F. and A. Bamberger to Samuel Seeleman) ... 6,750

West Division st, s w cor Wood, n f, 28⅜x82 9-10 ft, improved, dated Feb. 8 (G. W. Hagerman to Eliza A. Powell) ... 2,600

West Monroe st, 100 ft e of California av, n f, 25x124⅜ ft, dated July 2 (John C. Hammond to James McGregor) ... 600

Church st, n e cor of Menomonee, w f, 67x125 ft, improved, dated July 1 (Baker & Gifford to John G. Hesebarth) ... 6,000

Dickson st, 24 ft n of Black Hawk, w f, 24x124½ ft, dated July 8 (James Pleasants to Jacob Schulist) ... 650

North av, 60 ft w of Franklin st, n f, 27 85-100x91⅞ ft, improved, dated June 22 (Andreas Zeis to George Kohlmann) ... 4,500

North Halsted st, 175½ ft n of Rees, w f, 22¾x100 ft, dated March 22 (Frederic Martens to Fredrika Helsler) ... 1,500

Harding av, 168 ft n of West Ohio, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 15 (William H Turner to Allen A. Griffith) ... 1,000

Ashland av, 92 4-10 ft n of Washington st, e f, 20x120 ft, with building No 49, dated July (estate of Mittie C. Strong to Willa M. Butler) ... 11,000

Ashland av, adjoining the above, 20x120 ft, with building No 51, dated July 1 (same party to Celia T. Butler) ... 11,000

Hamlin av, 88 4-10 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated July 26 (Adelaide L. Millspaugh to Fred. N. Bronson) ... 4,000

Thirty-fourth court, 222 ft e of Laurel st, s f, 25x145 ft, dated July 20 (estate of P. H. Brislen to W. G. Parker) ... 350

Meagher st, 177¾ ft e of Union, s f, 50x90 ft, improved, dated July 27 (C. M. Lynch to Bridget Madden) ... 1,100

West Eighteenth st, 125 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated July 21 (H. and R. Oppenheimer to J. Typner) ... 800

West Madison st, 100 ft w of Halsted, s f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated July 20 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company) ... 18,300

State st, 100 ft s of Fifteenth, e f, 100x159 ft, dated July 26 (Daniel B. Shipman to the D. B. Shipman White Lead Works) ... 22,950

Cornell st, 50 ft e of Ross, n f, 30 3-10x100 ft, dated July 27 (M. L. and J. P. Fearn to Charles Loeb) ... 2,000

South Halsted st, 49 ft s of Kossuth, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 27 (E. and F. M. Baker to John Link) ... 1,400

Hinman st, 138 ft e of Loomis, n f, 200x127 ft, dated July 19 (David E. Lee to Henry Stephens) ... 6,400

West Harrison st, 149 ft w of Loomis, w f, 25⅛x153 ft, dated July 8 (Ætna Life-Insurance Company to Mary A. Fyfe) ... 1,275

North Wells st, 98 ft n of Eugenie, w f, in rear 40x60 ft, dated July 27 (Jacob Becker to Catharine Ender) ... 1,000

The premises No. 505 W Superior st, dated July 20 (T. John Grosse to August Massmann) ... 2,000

Wabash av, 1 8-10 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x182⅛ ft, dated July 27 (William H. Wells to Maggie E. Barnett) ... 3,125

North Wells st, 165 ft n of Division, e f, 33x264 ft, dated July 25 (Frank Moninger to Herman Vogler et al.) ... 3,300

North Wells st, 132 ft n of Division, e f, 33x264 ft, dated July 23 (Louis Keller to same parties) ... 6,000

Union st, 123 ft s of Fourteenth, e f, 25x90 ft, dated July 27 (Master in Chancery to Bridget Leary) ... 1,183

The premises No. 1348 South State st, dated July 26 (Frederick North (Conservator) to Bridget Murphy) ... 8,600

Warren av, n e cor of Western, s f 96x124 6-10 ft, dated July 21 (John V. Farwell to James K. Lake) ... $ 9,117

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 96⅛ ft e of Ashland, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 6 (Louis Mueller to Johan Martens) ... $ 500

Fullerton av, 128 ft w of Seminary, s f, 25 ft, to alley, dated July 19 (Eliza R. Marvin to Eliza C. Campbell) ... 2,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Justine st, 24 ft s of Forty-ninth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated July 27 (Peter Fischer to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company) ... $ 850

Forty-ninth st, s w cor of Wallace, s f, 660x125 ft, dated June 18 (Enos Ayres to Frederick A. Howe) ... 10,000

State st, 325 ft s of Fortieth, e f, 25x103 ft, dated July 22 (estate of C. F. W. Jonas to H. Dobberstein) ... 560

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	20,672	11,387	14,078	7,108
Wheat, bu	66,012	89,425	15,706	18,525
Corn, bu	565,948	739,342	382,688	143,108
Oats, bu	105,401	54,516	65,634	33,945
Rye, bu	18,642	11,550	1,950	1,357
Barley, bu	2,625	1,125	500	.....
Grass seed, lbs	1,875	33,895	1,875	4,076
Flaxseed, lbs	341,000	217,000	488,315	24,000
Broom-corn, lbs	13,000	.....	12,148	17,201
Cured meats, lbs	259,930	601,300	1,695,022	2,032,210
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	85	.....
Beef, brls	.....	.....	6	70
Pork, brls	.....	300	2,467	702
Lard, lbs	922,600	205,800	219,319	556,481
Tallow, lbs	187,170	30,200	22,600	96,632
Butter, lbs	486,750	200,324	324,999	249,335
Live hogs, No	16,456	21,454	4,071	3,822
Cattle, No	5,300	3,524	2,141	874
Sheep, No	1,146	848	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	441,883	211,373	370,807	191,560
Highwines, brls	.....	60	.....	.....
Wool, lbs	506,382	265,365	882,514	522,425
Potatoes, bu	5,622	.....	17	.....
Coal, tons	10,444	9,519	3,030	3,740
Hay, tons	40	70	30	.....
Lumber, m ft	11,888	10,268	6,032	3,117
Shingles, m	1,029	3,868	273	280
Salt, brls	4,346	2,777	6,560	3,203
Cheese, boxes	749	2,613	580	771
Eggs, pkgs	721	192	267	215

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 69 cars No. 2 spring, 24 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected, 12 cars no grade (133 wheat); 320 cars No. 2 corn, 84 cars and 10,500 bu high-mixed, 3 cars new mixed, 242 cars rejected, 58 cars no grade (707 corn); 38 cars and 500 bu white oats, 52 cars No. 2 mixed, 53 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (148 oats, of which 40 are new); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 22 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (29 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars No. 4 do. Total (1,023 cars), 520,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,248 bu wheat, 303,117 bu corn, 154,172 bu oats, 3,576 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were again irregular yesterday. They averaged less active. Wheat was active for August, but longer for succeeding months. There was a reported deal of selling for next month, both by ... on the deal and by parties who expected F. C. ... able to fill contracts with new wheat, ... ar feeling being aided by the report that ... 200,000 bu has been ordered here from Chicago ... ready to come. Corn was ... badly, in sympathy with wheat, but ... with a good demand for shipment. Oats ... lower on futures, but cash lots were ... held. Rye was demoralized by ... of unusually large receipts. ... The ... was stronger. Provisions were ... with a tame feeling, ribs being the ... feature of the deal, though several ... bought for export were reported ... resold, on canceled orders, at about ... discount. Mess pork closed 10c lower ... $18.20 for August and about $18.05 for September. Lard closed 10c lower, at $11.80@11.82½ seller August and $11.65@11.67½ seller September. Short ribs closed a shade higher, at $9.05@9.07½ for August and $9.20@9.22½ for September. Wheat closed irregular at $1.19@1.19½ for August and $1.14⅝@1.14⅞ for September. Corn closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 48⅛@48¼c for August and 47⅞@48c for September. Oats closed steady for cash and July, a shade lower for August at 30½c, and ⅛@¼c lower on September at 28⅛@28⅜c. Rye closed 5c lower on cash and seller July, 1¼c lower on August at 83½c, and 1½c lower on September at 82@82½c. Barley closed ⅛@1c higher at 95½@96c seller September. Hogs were active and stronger at $6.50@6.80 for light and at $6.25@7.10 for heavy. Cattle sold at easier prices. Sales were at $2.50@6.25.

Jobbers of dry-goods were not very actively employed, little being done beyond the execution of mail orders, which as a rule were for small quantities, just to "freshen up" stocks. The tone of the market is healthy and firm. Groceries were moving in a liberal way, and ruled steady. Sugars were not particularly firm, but former prices were generally realized. Coffees remain dull at unchanged prices. In dairy products there was a fair movement at sustained prices. Dried fruits continue very firm. Apples were again higher, and some other lines show an advancing tendency. Fish were quiet and unchanged. Nothing new was noted in the coal, pig-iron, bagging, and leather markets. Oils were steady.

Hay was steady, the better grades selling readily, while the poor classes were slow. Broom-corn was fairly active and unchanged. In green fruits berries were plenty and easier for all kinds, lemons also showing a slight decline. Grease and tallow were dull, with hardly trade enough to establish quotations. There was no change to note in the hide and wool markets, the trade in both continuing very slow. Potatoes were more plenty, but retail dealers were inclined to hold off rather than pay present prices. Seeds were quiet, flaxseed selling at $1.17 cash and $1.14@1.16 for August and September, timothy at $2.00 for September and $2.10@2.21½ for August.

Lake freights were dull with corn still at 2c, oats being taken at 1¾c for Buffalo. The aggregate engagements were for 132,000 bu corn and 70,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, and 12c to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions. There is some reason to think that these figures are extensively shaded.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 272,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 94,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregated 195,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending July 23, 1881.	Week ending July 16, 1881.	Week ending July 24, 1880.
Flour, brls	100,000@105,000	90,000@ 95,000	135,000@140,000
Wheat, qrs	280,000@285,000	325,000@330,000	240,000@245,000
Corn, qrs	215,000@220,000	265,000@270,000	125,000@130,000

The statement that oats have sold on this market for shipment at a long discount from July prices is authoritatively denied. About ten days ago a sale was made for shipment at a considerable discount, but none since then.

The Lumberman's Exchange held its regular monthly price-list meeting yesterday, at which prices on select lumber and fencing were advanced $1.00@2.00 per 1,000 ft.

J. T. Thomas & Co., of St. Louis, estimate from reports thus far received that the crop of flaxseed, notwithstanding the greater acreage sown over last year, will exceed but little if any the crop of 1880, and predict that prices during the coming year will rule high.

The current of trade in flaxseed has notably turned since 1875. In that year there was imported into the United States, principally from Calcutta, 3,783,000 bu. In 1880 the importation of Calcutta flaxseed had fallen to 1,464,195 bu, and this year the quantity imported will be much less. American producers are now not only supplying the domestic markets, but have sold for European consumption nearly 1,000,000 bu within the past few weeks.

The following are the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending July 20, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, as per New York *Produce Weekly*:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,371,019	1,661,676
France	57,138	289,162
Holland and Belgium	411,156	210,015
Germany	13,267	182,251
Spain and Portugal	193,211	44,838
Denmark	.....	157,702
West Indies, Brazil, etc	35,334	23,363
Totals	2,081,125	2,549,007

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, and averaged easier. There was a moderate speculative demand for ribs, and hogs were quoted firm. These things helped to sustain pork and lard, but they ruled lower, with little demand, though Liverpool reported lard 9d higher. It was stated that several lots of long and short clears had been resold here the previous day at $8.90 boxed, being about 25c below the market for short ribs. They had been bought for export, but orders were countermanded before shipment. More of these meats were offered yesterday, in a quiet way, which tended to depress other products.

MESS PORK—Declined 2½@5c per brl from the latest prices of Tuesday, and closed steady. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls spot at $18.25; 4,500 brls seller August at $18.22½@18.32½; 4,000 brls seller September at $18.22½@18.27½; and 750 brls seller January at $16.30@16.35. Total, 10,500 brls. The market closed at about $18.30 for round lots spot or seller July, $18.25 seller August, and $18.20@18.22½ seller September. On the afternoon call August closed at $18.15 bid and $18.20 asked.

LARD—Declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs seller July at $12.05@12.12½; 5,750 tcs seller August at $11.87½@11.95; 11,250 tcs seller September at $11.65@11.70; 2,250 tcs seller October at $11.45@11.52½; and 3,500 tcs seller the year at $10.67½@10.75. Total, 23,750 tcs. The market closed at about $12.05 for round lots spot or seller July, $11.87½ seller August, and $11.67½@11.70 seller September. On the afternoon call August closed at $11.80@11.82½.

MEATS—Showed little change except dullness outside of the speculative deal. The latter was firm, but without an advance. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders, seller August, at $6.25; 12,500 lbs long clears at $9.00; 3,300,000 lbs short ribs at $9.05@9.10 spot, $9.05 seller August, $9.17½@9.25 seller September, and $9.25 for October. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.05	$6.20	$9.00	$8.15
Do, boxed	9.25	6.40	9.20	9.35
July, loose	9.05	6.20	9.00	8.15
August, loose	9.05	6.20	9.00	9.15
September, loose	9.20	6.30	9.10	9.25

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $9.20@9.22½. Long clears quoted at $8.80 loose and $9.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 9½@9¾c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¼@10¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10½@10¾c for 15@16 average; green hams, same average, 9¼@9½c.

Bacon quoted at 7¼@7½c for shoulders, 10@10¼c for short ribs, 10¼@10½c for short clears, 11¼@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet at the recent advance. There was less demand, some buyers holding off because of the weakness in wheat, but sellers were firm in their views. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters on private terms; 425 brls and 1,300 sacks springs partly at $5.85@5.90; 150 brls low grades at $3.50; and 125 brls rye flour at $5.50. Total equal to 1,640 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.75@6.75; shipping springs, $4.50@6.00; the low-grade springs at $3.50@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.00@5.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply, and strong. Sales were reported of 6 cars bran at $12.00@12.12½ on track, and $12.25@12.50 free on board cars; 1 car wheat screenings at $9.00 and 1 car do at $8.00, per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and very much unsettled. The market for August declined 1¼@1⅜c, and closed 1c lower than the previous afternoon, while September sold up 1c and closed ⅜c higher. The British markets were quoted dull and easy, and the recent high price for August wheat here was found to be attracting wheat from all quarters hither. Milwaukee holders were anxious to sell, the operation netting them a big profit after paying all expenses of transportation and storage; and people in the country wanted to sell wheat which they were sure of being able to deliver here within five weeks. It was widely believed that the strain could not be kept up so long a time, and this made holders and bears want to sell, while it caused buyers to hold more cautiously. There was, however, more confidence in the longer futures, the reports of crop yield being generally poor on spring. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.18¾ for regular and $1.18¾ for receipts dated yesterday, the latter carrying into August for regular delivery on first storage. Spot sales were reported of 10,000 bu and 39 cars No. 2 at $1.18¾@1.18¾; 12 cars No. 3 at $1.08; 5 cars do (Central) at $1.04; 3 cars rejected (Central) at 77c; and 20 cars by sample at 85c@$1.12. Total about 33,000 bu. For rejected in "good houses" 78c was bid and 80c asked. Also 7 cars No. 2 Minnesota sold at $1.18¾@1.18¾. Seller August opened at $1.20, declined to $1.18¾, and reacted to $1.19¼ bid at the close. Seller September opened at $1.14¼, advanced to $1.14⅞, declined to $1.13¾, and closed at $1.14⅝@1.14¾. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.18¾@1.18¾, closing at $1.18¾. October sold at $1.12¾@1.13½, closing at the outside; and the year sold at $1.11½@1.12½. On the afternoon call September closed at $1.14⅝@1.14¾.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1 car new No. 2 red (Central) at $1.16; 1 car do (City) at $1.15; 1 car new No. 3 (Central) at $1.07; and 3 cars by sample at 70c@$1.15. Old No. 2 red in Central was nominal at about $1.20@1.22.

CORN—Was moderately active, and irregularly lower. The market for futures declined ¾@⅞c, but closed a shade better than the previous afternoon. Liverpool was quoted easy, but our receipts were smaller, which made spot corn relatively strong, and the demand for it caused the reaction in the speculative market after the latter had weakened in sympathy with August wheat. The crop reports are generally favorable, but consumers are buying all that is on hand, and keep stocks in this city down to such a low point that fall cargoes cannot be taken on at some houses. There was also a good demand to fill July shorts. Cash No. 2 closed at 48½c bid. Spot sales were reported of 10,000 bu and 71 cars high mixed at 48c; 173,000 bu and 131 cars do and No. 2 at 48@48½c; 5 cars white at 49@49½c; 3 cars new mixed at 44c; 13,000 bu and 139 cars rejected at 46c; 80 cars by sample at 35@48c on track; and 33 cars do at 35@45c free on board. Total about 403,000 bu. Seller August opened at 47½@47⅞c, declined to 47⅜c, advanced to 48⅛c, and closed at 48c bid. Seller September ranged at 47¼@48c, closing at 48c asked. Seller the month sold at 48@48⅛c, closing at 48¼c. October ranged at 47⅜@48¼c, and the year at 45½@46¼c. On the afternoon call August closed at 48@48⅛c.

OATS—Were fairly active and steady for cash and seller the month, trading in the latter showing somewhat heavier than on Tuesday, the figure being 44¼c throughout the day. Forty cars of new oats were received. Oats for future delivery opened steady, but soon became easier, and, after selling down ⅛@¼c, August closed at about Tuesday's latest figure, while September and October showed a decline of about ⅛c, and seller the year ⅛c off from the closing prices of the day previous. Rejected were not salable at over 28c. There was no apparent effort to advance the price of July oats. The heaviest trading was in September delivery, though quite a large business was done in seller the year. Seller August opened at 30⅛c, declined to 30c, and closed at 30½c. September opened at 28⅜c, sold down to 28¼c, and closed at 28⅛c. October sold early at 28⅛c, and closed at 28⅛c. Seller the year ranged at 27¼@27⅜c, closing at the latter price. In the sample market a fair business was done at lower rates. Cash sales were made of 70 cars and 6,000 bu at 42⅛c for No. 2 and No. 2 white in store; 24 cars by sample at 36c for no grade; 35@39c for new rejected; 33@35c for old rejected mixed; 35@35½c for new rejected white; and 33@35c for old rejected white on track; 17 cars at 30c for new rejected mixed; 33@34c for old rejected mixed; 35@36c for new rejected white; and 35@37c for old rejected white. Total equal to about 83,000 bu.

RYE—Was active and 4c lower for cash, with seller the month at 86c bid and 90c asked; August, 84c bid and 85c asked; and September selling early at 84c, with 82c the best bid at the close. The receipts were again liberal, consisting of 29 cars of new. Cash sales were made of 17 cars at 86c for No. 2 in store; 13 cars by sample at 82@83½c for new rejected on track; 1 car at 84c for new rejected free on board. Total equal to about 16,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was fairly active and ⅛@1c higher, with sales of No. 2 seller September at 95½@96c. No. 2 cash was nominally $1.00. Cash sales were made of 1½ cars at 65c for new and 75c for old. Total equal to about 750 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c lower on August and ⅛c higher on September, at $1.18¾@1.18¾ for July, $1.19@1.19½ for August, $1.14⅞@1.14⅞ for September, $1.14¼@1.14⅜ for October, and $1.12¼@1.12⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 2,145,000 bu, at $1.19@1.19½ seller August, $1.14⅝@1.14⅞ seller September, $1.14¼@1.14⅜ seller October, and $1.12⅜ seller the year. Corn closed firm at 48⅛@48⅜c for July, 48⅛@48⅜c for August, 47⅞@48c for September, 48⅛@48⅜c for October, and 46⅜@46½c for the year. Sales were made of 580,000 bu at 48@48⅛c seller September, 48⅛@48⅜c seller October, and 46⅛@46½c seller the year. Oats closed steady at 30⅛@30¼c for August, 28⅛@28⅜c for September, 28⅜@28½c for September, 28⅛@28⅜c for October, and 27⅛@28c for the year; sales were made of 120,000 bu at 30⅛c seller August, 28⅛c seller September, 28⅛@28⅜c seller October, and 28c seller the year. Rye closed steady at 83½c seller August, and 82@82½c for September, with sales of 40,000 bu at 83½c seller August and 82@82½c seller September. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at $18.30 for July, $18.15@18.20 for August, $18.00@18.10 for September, $15.45@15.55 for the year, and $16.30@16.35 for January. Sales were made of 2,250 brls at $18.30 seller July, $18.20@18.22½ seller August, $18.10 seller September, $15.50 seller the year, and $16.30 seller January. Lard closed 5c lower, at $11.95@11.97½ for July, $11.80@11.82½ for August, $11.65@11.67½ for September, $11.45@11.47½ for October, and $10.65@10.67½ for the year, with sales of 2,750 tcs at $11.95@11.97½ seller July, $11.80 seller August, and $11.47½ seller October. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $9.05@9.07½ for August, $9.20@9.22½ for September, $9.25@9.30 for October, with sales of 300,000 lbs, at $9.20@9.22½ seller September.

After the call nothing was done in August wheat, September selling irregularly at $1.14⅝@1.15.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is active, principally in medium grades. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@10
Green, self-working	6½@ 7
Red-tipped, do	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	3½@ 4½
Crooked	2½@ 5

BAGGING—No change was apparent. A good business was in progress at the following quotations:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—The market shows but slight change. There are buyers for about all the butter arriving, and holders find no difficulty in obtaining the following prices:

Creamery, choice	22@23	Dairy, fair to good	15@18
Creamery, fair to good	20@21	Packing stock	11@13
Dairy, choice	19@20	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—The movement continues a little sluggish, but, as the offerings continue moderate, the market maintains a reasonably steady tone, sales making at the following prices:

Full cream	9½@10¼
Part skim chedder, choice	8 @ 8½
Part skim, flat	6 @ 7½
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Consumers are still holding off with the expectation that lower prices will prevail, but the market does not show any weakness at the moment. We quote retail prices delivered:

Anthracite, range	$ 7.50	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was steady at $1.07½@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.27½@1.30 for lard tierces.

FISH—There was an unchanged market for fish. The demand continues good and most descriptions are steadily held. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.50	@ 5.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50	@ 3.60
Trout, per ½-brl		5.00
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00	@14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50	@ 9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50	@ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.25	@ 5.50
Mackerel—Large family	4.50	@ 4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75	@ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb		12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75	@ 6.00
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75	@ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed		7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50	@ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00	@ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30	@ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.75	@ 8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain exceedingly firm. Apples moved up another notch, with which exceptions quotations remain as before, though prunes, peaches, and pitted cherries had an upward tendency.

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5	@ 5½
Figs, layers	16½	@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	5½	@ 5¾
Do, new	6½	@ 6¾
Raisins, layers	2.50	@2.60
Raisins, London, layers	3.00	@3.10
Raisins, Valencia	9	@10
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.65	@2.70
Zante currants	6½	@ 6¾
Citron	20	@ 20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	12	@ 13
Apples, evaporated, boxes	11½	@ 11¾
Apples, Eastern	6½	@ 7
Apples, Southern	5	@ 5½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½	@ 7
Raspberries	27	@ 28
Blackberries	9	@ 9½
Pitted cherries	18	@ 18½

NUTS.

Filberts	9½	@ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	18½	@ 19
Naples walnuts	14	@ 15
Brazils	9	@ 9½
Pecans	8	@ 10

GREASE—Dealers report a very light trade at quotations:

City white	6½@6¾
City brown	4½@5½
City yellow	5½@5¾
Country white "A"	6
Country white "B"	5 @5¼
Country yellow	4½
Country brown	4

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were easy, blueberries selling at $1.50@1.75 per half bu; blackberries, $3.00 per 16-qt cases, and raspberries $1.75@2.25. Lemons were easier. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl	$ 3.00@ 3.50
Lemons, per box	9.00@10.00
Messinas, per box	10.00@10.50
California Bartlett pears	5.00@ 6.00
California plums	3.00@ 3.50
California peaches	3.00@ 3.50
Oranges, Naples, per box	7.50
California grapes, 20-lb crates	3.00@ 3.50

GROCERIES—Jobbers were fairly busy, both the city and country trade ordering freely. Prices were generally steady. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5½@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	14¼@14¾
Rio, prime to choice	12 @13¾
Rio, fair to good	12 @12¾
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	8½@10¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10¾
Crushed	10¾@10¾
Powdered	10½@11
Granulated, standard	10¼@10½
Granulated, not standard	10¼@10¼
A standard	9¾@ 9¾
A No. 2	9½@ 9¾
Extra C	9 @ 9¼
No. 1	8¾@ 8¾
Yellow	7¼@ 8¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	33 @37
Sugar	35 @45
Blackstrap	25 @26
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20¼
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—Was steady, with a fairly active demand for city trade and for shipping. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$12.00@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@12.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Trade is sluggish for most descriptions outside of No. 1s, and prices remain unchanged. We quote the net buying prices of leading city dealers:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9½
Green-cured, heavy	8½@ 8¾
Part-cured	7½@ 8
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls	6¾
Calf, ₩ lb	13½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @16
Fallen hides	11 @12
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

OILS—A fair business was doing at about steady prices. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	16	Linseed, boiled	55
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Whale, winter	65
Carbon, 150 test	10½	Sperm	1.20
Carbon, 110 test	9	Neatsfoot, pure	75
Carbon, snow white and W. W	11¼	Neatsfoot, extra	65
Carbon, Wis. W. W	11	Neatsfoot, No. 1	60
Carbon, Wis. P. W	11	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich. W. W	12½	Straits	45
Carbon, Mich. P. W	11	Turpentine	47
Lard, current make	85	Miners'	55@60
Lard, No. 1	65	Naphtha, deo., 63 deg.	12
Lard, No. 2	55	Gasoline, deo., 74 deg.	12
Linseed, raw	52	Gasoline, deo., 87 deg.	20

POTATOES—Were slow at $2.50@3.75 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.20
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.00

SEEDS—Were quiet, with flaxseed selling at $1.17 cash and $1.14@1.16 for August and September delivery. Timothy for August delivery sold at $2.10@2.12½ and for September at $2.00. Sales were made of 5 cars and 63 bags at $1.80 for poor, $2.15 for good, $2.10@2.12½ for August, and $2.00@2.12½ for September; 6 cars and 5,000 bu flaxseed at $1.10 for hot, $1.17 for good, and $1.15 for September.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) seed circular of July 15 says: "The attendance of buyers on the market to-day was, as might be expected, very small. As a result of the brilliant forcing weather, the new seeds are rapidly coming forward. Home-grown trefoil, ... and turnip seeds of this year's growth are now obtainable. With regard to French trifolium, of which it is said the crop is large, dealers here refuse to give the prices asked. The samples of the new French trefoil which have come to hand show good quality, but the crop will, it is thought, prove short."

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6¼@6½c for city, and 5½@6¼c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5¼c.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@33
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@20
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@25
Medium washed fleece	33@35
Fine washed fleece	30@33
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,350	18,549	335
Tuesday	5,385	16,656	1,146
Wednesday	6,000	17,000	1,000
Total	15,735	52,205	2,481
Same time last week	.....	.....	.....
Shipments—			
Monday	1,383	3,511	335
Tuesday	2,141	4,071	.....
Total	3,524	7,582	335

CATTLE—The market was quiet all around and generally weaker. Choice and extra grades, though in better supply than on the preceding few days, were not at all plentiful, and for such the market maintained a steady tone. Common and medium grades comprised the bulk of the supply, and prices leaned pretty strongly in buyers' favor. Butchers' and canners' stuff also was weak, the supply being larger and the demand not particularly active. Sales ranged all the way from $2.50@2.75 for inferior grades to $6.00@6.25 for extra, though the bulk of the trading was done within a range of $3.00@3.75 for butchers' and canners' stock and at $5.00@5.85 for shipping steers. Not all sold, and the market closed easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 650 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@2.75
Texas—Through droves	2.50@4.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,609	$6.25	20	1,000	$4.70
32	1,492	6.10	10	1,385	4.65
35	1,482	6.10	19	1,200	4.50
16	1,422	6.10	16	1,228	4.50
34	1,447	6.00	16	1,000	3.75
16	1,389	5.95	25 cows	910	3.10
17	1,305	5.90	20 cows	928	3.10
18	1,375	5.90	19 Wyo. T	930	4.00
76	1,376	5.90	210 Wyo. T	1,050	4.00
17	1,350	5.85	104 Wyo. T	1,080	4.25
49	1,254	5.85	27 Wyo. T	1,020	4.25
35	1,344	5.85	164 nd. T	944	4.00
35	1,333	5.80	42 Texas	844	3.20
18	1,255	5.75	23 Texas	831	3.15
17	1,321	5.70	387 Texas	834	3.25
51	1,361	5.70	110 Texas	833	3.25
35	1,306	5.65	167 Texas	839	2.15
64	1,300	5.60	114 Texas	806	3.15
16	1,266	5.50	25 Texas	722	2.90
20	1,185	5.50	21 Texas	771	3.00
11	1,106	5.40	329 Neb. Tex	922	3.30
17	1,380	5.40	43 Neb. Tex	904	3.30
28	1,307	5.35	39 Neb. Tex	888	3.30
11	1,287	5.25	46 Teb. Tex	880	3.30
18	1,031	4.75	12 stockers	713	3.25

HOGS—There was a further slight hardening of prices. Only about 17,000 hogs arrived, and as that number fell a long way short of the combined demands of packers and shippers the stuff was picked up in a very lively manner at an average advance on Tuesday's prices of 5c, or at an advance since Saturday of 10@20c. Poor to common qualities show the least change, the appreciation in that class barely reaching 10c. An early clearance was made at $6.50@6.80 for poor to best light, at $6.25@6.60 for mixed packers, and at $6.65@7.10 for fair to extra heavy shipping lots. Skips sold at $5.50@6.15.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
34	276	$6.75	42	221	$6.75	65	284	$6.35
63	266	6.75	32	212	6.75	56	284	6.35
37	243	6.70	54	281	6.62½	45	264	6.80
95	265	6.70	28	322	6.65	56	274	6.85
45	245	6.65	28	283	6.65	60	220	6.80
59	254	6.80	51	280	6.65	54	199	6.85
63	264	6.85	50	265	6.65	48	215	6.85
70	284	6.65	200	226	6.60	34	232	6.85
53	288	6.80	182	229	6.60	117	235	6.85
115	278	6.80	115	242	6.70	55	241	6.85
35	282	6.70	52	265	6.65	32	251	6.60
72	295	6.62½	74	234	6.62½	77	259	6.60
121	251	6.65	146	271	6.62½	146	259	6.60
56	281	6.65	61	228	6.65	41	231	6.75
35	281	7.10	40	220	6.60	118	229	6.75
40	285	7.00	144	238	6.40			

SHEEP—There was a lack of activity in this branch of the live stock trade and prices were weak. Sales are slow at $3.50@5.25 per 100 pounds for poor to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
112	97	$4.00	128	90	$4.00
92	90	3.85	139	90	3.12½
20	111	4.50	90	96	5.12½
61 lambs, per head		2.65			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 27.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 620; consigned through, 350 cars; demand good; prices a shade higher; extra steers, $6.10@6.40; choice do, $5.75@6.00; load light butchers, $4.90@5.00, sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,700; consigned through, 42 cars; market dull, tending downward; fair to good Western sheep, $4.25@4.50; choice to extra held at $5.00@5.50, as to quality. Lambs very dull, at $5.00@6.50, according to quality; a few loads of fair to good Canada lambs brought $5.75@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,300; consigned through, 93 cars; market active; prices a shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $6.70@6.85; good to medium heavy weights, $7.10; one load extra, $7.20; coarse and common ends, $6.00@6.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 4,850; dull; 30 car-loads cattle unsold; extremes, 7@8¾c for grass fed Texans; 8@9c for Colorado half-breeds; 8½@12c for poor to best native; six car-loads good corn fed Texas steers sold at 10½c; exporters used 700 fat steers and shipped yesterday 262 live cattle, 1,300 quarters beef, 45 live sheep, and 300 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,160; poor sheep and lambs of all descriptions extremely dull; sheep, 3¾@5½c; Southern lambs, 4¾@6c; general sales of Kentucky lambs, 5@6c; Ohio sheep, 4¾@5c.

SWINE—Receipts, 7,300; none offered alive; dressed hogs firm at $8.75@9.30.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 500; supply fair; values steady; fair to good shipping steers sold at $5.25@5.65; exporters would bring $6.00@6.15; native butchers' steers, $3.75@4.50; cows and heifers range at $2.50@4.00, the outside for choice heifers; grass Texans in good supply and firm; fair to choice, $3.75@4.25; common, $2.25@2.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, none; demand light; values weak; mutton, $3.00@4.00; fancy heavy, $4.50.

HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers, $6.60@6.75; packing, $6.35@6.70; choice to fancy heavy, $6.80@7.10; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 60.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 27.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 529 head of through and 374 for yard stock; total for two days, 720 through and 1,439 local. Supply fair and business good, with prices a trifle off from Monday. All sold out, only a few left of late arrivals, and not for the market. Sales, 635 head; total for two days, 1,492.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 835; total for two days, 2,870; Philadelphias, $6.90@7.00; Yorkers, $6.55@6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,300 head; total for two days, 11,300. Selling slow at $3.50@5.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,373; shipments, 1,445; market steady and fair; native shippers, $4.75@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; native cows, $2.00@3.50; grass Texas, $2.25@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,440; shipments, 607; active and higher; choice, $6.45@6.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $6.20@6.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—HOGS—Active demand; packing, $6.50@6.90; receipts, 3,100; shipments, 1,200.

CATTLE—Firm; shipping, $4.50@6.00; butchers', $3.00@4.50; receipts, 480; shipments, 325.

SHEEP—Steady at $3.00@5.00; receipts, 700; shipments, 500.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $5.25@6.7; packing and butchers', $6.25@6.90; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 335.

LUMBER.

The lumber on the market yesterday, some ten cargoes, sold readily at the quotations below:

Green piece-stuff	$12.00	@12.25
Green common inch	12.00	@14.00
Green medium	15.00	@18.00
Extra good and select	19.00	@25.00
Green good inch	17.50	@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75	@15.00
Standard shingles	2.70	@ 2.75
Extra shingles		2.95
Lath	1.75	@ 1.90

The yard rates as fixed by the Lumberman's Exchange are as follows:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	$50.00
Third clear do	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.00
Common dressed siding	20.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00
Box boards, 13-inch	35.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	37.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	32.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	26.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00

	Green.	Dry.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	13.00	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00	14.50
Dimension stuff	12.50	14.00
Dimension stuff, 18 to 30 ft	14.50	15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	13.50	16.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.10	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.40	3.50
Shingles, extra A	3.15	3.25
Shingles, standard	3.00	3.00
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round		13@16c
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch		38.00@40.00
Third clear		25.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch		35.00
Maple, common		22.00
Maple, clear flooring		40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch		65.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear		70.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 5d; spring, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 4d; club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn, 4s 11¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Pork—Prime mess Eastern steady at 85s. Mess Western, 73s. Bacon—Clear cut firmer at 48s 6d; long clear steady at 44s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 59s. Cheese—American choice firmer at 55s. Rosin—Common London steady at 11s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, London, steady at 31s 9d. Corn—Mixed steady at 4s 11½d.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—Evening.—COTTON—Active and firm; 6 11-16@6¾d; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 10,350.

LARD—American, 59s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 55s.

LONDON, July 27.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¼@6½d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 31s 9d@32s.

ANTWERP, July 27.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 9s 11d; No. 2 spring, 9s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s. Corn, not much doing, at 4s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat ...

dull and easier; No. 2 spring declined 3d, and red winter, 6d. Corn dull. To arrive—Wheat, not much doing; red winter (at London) declined 3@6d; California declined 3d. Corn rather easier. Pork, 74s. Lard 6d higher, at 56s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s; short clear, 44s 6d. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 1s higher at 55s. Beef—Extra India mess, 122s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn, not much doing. Weather in England unsettled.

LONDON, July 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet and steady; spring—No. 3, 8s 1d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn quiet at 4s 11½d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat slow; fair average No. 2 spring, 47@47s 6d; fair average red winter, 48s 6d@49s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn rather easier. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 48s 6d; fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 45s@45s 6d. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat 520,000 qrs; corn 300,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 5,000 qrs. Cargoes off coast on sale—Wheat 15 to 20; corn less than 10. Weather in England unsettled. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Following the decidedly heavy and unsettled markets of yesterday the report to-day was of renewed buoyancy with a notable rally in winter wheat, especially in No. 2 red, the offerings of which have been much lighter and less urgent, while the demand continued active, partly for shipment, but mainly on speculative account, leading to a gain for the day, after frequent and sharp fluctuations, of about 1¼@1½c a bu, the market ruling through the afternoon in favor of sellers. No. 1 white has been held more confidently but has been inactive. A light inquiry was noted for spring wheat, which has been quoted weaker and irregular. Sales reported of 2,347,000 bu, including No. 1 white at $1.24@1.24¼, closing at $1.24¼ bid; do steamer grade at $1.22½; ungraded white at $1.18@1.23; mixed winter at $1.21; No. 1 red at $1.27½@1.28, closing at $1.28 bid; No. 2 red at $1.23½@1.25¼, closing at $1.25½; do July options at $1.23¼@1.25, closing at $1.24¾; do August options at $1.24½@1.25¾, closing at $1.25¼ bid; do September options at $1.26@1.27¼, closing at $1.27½; do October options at $1.28@1.29¼, closing at $1.28¾; do steamer grade at $1.20@1.21; No. 3 red at $1.18@1.21 for canal and railroad; ungraded red at $1.10@1.28½; No. 2 Chicago spring on private terms, quoted at $1.22 bid and $1.23 asked. Corn offered less freely, especially in early deliveries, which were quoted up about ¼@¾c per bu, checking business. Options on No. 2 moderately active, later options weakening a trifle. Sales 848,000 bu, including No. 2 at 57¾@58¼c; No. 2 July at 57¼@57¾c; August at 57@57¼; September at 57¾@58¼c, closing at 58¼c; October at 59¼@59¾c, closing at 59¾c; No. 3 at 51½c; mixed Western, ungraded, at 45@58¼c; No. 2 white at 58¾c. Oats generally higher for prompt delivery. Options on No. 2 moderately dealt in, opening lower, on July options about 1¾c, and on later options about ¼@¾c. Sales of 201,000 bu, including No. 1 white at 48c; No. 2 white at 45½@47c; No. 3 white at 44@44½c; No. 1 nominal; No. 2 at 45@47c; do July options at 43¼c; do August at 38@38¾c, closing at 38c; September at 36¼@36¾c, closing at 36¾c; October at 37c; No. 3 at 43@44¼c; white Western ungraded at 44@46c; mixed do at 42¼@45c; white State at 47@49c; mixed State nominal.

PROVISIONS—A fair business at irregular prices, in most instances showing slight decline. Western mess in more demand for early delivery, leaving off at $18.25 for new, and in the option line Western mess more sought after. July option quoted nominal, August closing at $18.10, September at $18.10, and October at $18.10. Cut meats steady on moderate inquiry. Bacon unchanged; very dull. Western steam lard in slack request for early delivery, closing at $12.15 for prime contract stock; sales at $12.15. In option line fairly active, but lower, July options closing weak at $12.00, August at $12.07½, September at $11.85, October at $11.62½@11.65, November at $11.17½@11.20, the year option firm at $10.95 bid, and January at $11.00@11.05; sales July at $12.10, August at $12.10@12.22½, September at $11.87½@11.90, October at $11.65@11.67½, November at $11.15@11.20, the year option at $10.95@11.00. City steam lard in demand, closing at $11.75. Refined dull and quoted weaker.

TALLOW—In demand at 6⅝@6¾c.

FREIGHTS—The advantage continued in favor of owners and agents. Room on berth in good demand for Liverpool by steam.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 27.—COTTON—Quiet but firm; 11⅝@12c; futures steady; July, 11.83c; August, 11.83c; September, 11.80c; October, 10.60c; November, 10.45c; December, 10.45c; January, 10.57c; February, 10.69c; March, 10.81c; April, 10.94c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 16,000 brls; exports, 4,400 brls; super State and Western, $4.15@4.65; common to good extra, $4.80@5.30; good to choice, $5.35@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $4.85@6.75; St. Louis, $4.85@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, ¼@1¼c higher, closing firm; receipts, 250,000 bu; exports, 49,000 bu; ungraded spring, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago, $1.22¼; ungraded red, $1.10@1.28¼; No. 3 do, $1.18¼@1.21; No. 2 do, $1.23@1.25¼; steamer do, $1.20@1.21; No. 1 red, $1.27½@1.28; mixed winter, $1.21; ungraded white, $1.18@1.23; No. 1 do, $1.24@1.24¼; steamer do, $1.22¼; No. 2 red, July, $1.23¼@1.25, closing at $1.24¾; August, $1.24½@1.25¾, closing at $1.25¼; September, $1.26@1.27¼, closing at $1.27¼; October, $1.28@1.29¼, closing at $1.29@1.29¼. Corn firmer; receipts, 421,000 bu; exports, 80,000 bu; ungraded, 45@58c; No. 3, 51½c; steamer, 55@56c; No. 2, 57@58¼c, the latter elevator; low mixed, 57½c; No. 2 white, 58½c; yellow, 59c; No. 2 July, 57¼@57¾c; August, 57@57½c; September, 57¾@58¼c; October, 59¼@59¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 16,000 bu; Western mixed, 42½@45c; white Western, 44@49c.

HAY—Demand fair, market firm; 50@55c.

HOPS—Steady; moderate demand; yearling, 12@18c; Eastern and Western, 14@22c, New York State, 12@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, 9¾@12½c; job lots, 9¾@13¼c. Sugar dull, fair to good refining, 7 11-16@7¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull and weak; 41½c.

EGGS—Firm for prime, 15@16c.

LEATHER—Active and firm; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 23@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 34@45c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 12@32c; Texas, 14@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firmer; closed heavy; old mess, $18.25. Beef lower; city India mess, $26.00@27.00. Cut meats quiet but steady. Lard heavy; prime steam, $12.00@15.00.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled; 11@22½c for choice.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull; new sheathing, $20.00; ingot lake, $16.25@16.50. Pig-iron quiet but firm; Scotch, $20.00@22.50; American, $19.00@24.00. Russia sheeting, $13.00@15.00.

NAILS—Cut, $2.90@3.15; clinch, $4.65@5.65.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—FLOUR—Firm; Minnesota extras, $5.75@7.00; Ohio, good $6.15@do choice, $6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.45@7.25; winter patents, good, $6.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@5.00, the latter for fresh.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; fair speculative demand; No. 2 red, prompt shipments, $1.24¾, free on board; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.23¾; No. 2 red, July, $1.23¼@1.24; August, $1.23¾@1.23¾; September, $1.24¾@1.25½; October, $1.26¾@1.27¼. Corn steady, with a fair demand; options dull and lower; Western mixed, grain depot, 56@56¼c; steamer do, 53@51c; No. 3 do, 52@52½c; rejected, 47@48c; sail mixed, July, 56½@57¼c; August, 56¾@56½c; September, 57@57¾c; October, 58¼@58½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 white, 40½@41c; No. 3 do, 40@40½c; rejected, 39½c; mixed, 39@40c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; beef mess, $14.00; India mess, $24.50; mess pork, $18.00@18.50. Hams, smoked, 12½@13½c. Lard, prime steam, $12.40; kettle, $12.50.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery extra, 24@25c; do good to choice, 21@23c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 22c; do firsts, 19@21; dairy extra, 18@19c; do good to choice, 14@17c.

EGGS—Irregular at 14@16c.

CHEESE—Firm; full cream, 9¾@9¾c; do fair to good, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Better demand at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 60,500 bu; corn, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and inactive, closing steady; No. 2 winter red spot and July, $1.23@1.23½; August, $1.23¼@1.23¾; September, $1.25½@1.25¾; October, $1.27¼@1.27¾. Corn—Western easier, closing firm; mixed, spot and July, 56@56½c; August, 56¾@57c; September, 57@57½c; steamer, 52½c. Oats firm; Western white, 44@45c; mixed, 42@43c; Pennsylvania, 43@44c. Rye quiet at 83@85c.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $13.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $18.50@18.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7¾@10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 10¾c. Hams—12½@13½c. Lard—Refined, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 13@17c.

EGGS—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 9¼@11¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 480 brls; wheat, 104,434 bu; corn, 57,096 bu; oats, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 96,938 bu; corn, 132,894 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 769,247 bu; corn, 265,528 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm; superfine, $3.50; XX, $4.25@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.75@6.87½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; 60@65c. Oats steady; 50c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.80@2.90.

HAY—Quiet; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $18.00. Lard quiet, but steady; tierce, $12.25@12.50; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats quiet, but firm; shoulders, $7.87½. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $7.87½; clear rib, $10.62½; clear, $10.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, 12@13c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.10@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9¼@12½c. Sugar dull; common to good common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@7¾c; prime to choice, 8@8¾c; yellow clarified, 9@9¼c. Molasses steady; common, 20@25c; fair, 28@30c; prime, 40c. Rice quiet, but steady; ordinary to prime, 4½@6c.

BRAN—Quiet; 87½c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 27.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@6.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.60@6.37½; Indiana, $6.00@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.50@7.00; patent spring, $6.50@8.60; patent winter, $6.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn firm and in moderate demand; mixed and yellow, 60@61c; steamer, 57@58c; no grade, 48@55c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 51@53c; No. 2 white, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 47@48c. Rye, $1.15@1.20.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 22@23c; choice ladle-packed, 16@18c; fair to good, 12@15c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 15@15½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 brls, 2,400 sacks; corn, 38,550 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 615 brls.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—FLOUR—About 5c lower; fancy, $5.50@5.70; choice, $5.00@5.20; family, $5.60@5.90.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.16¾@1.17 cash; $1.16¾@1.17¾ July; $1.16¾@1.17¾ August; $1.19@1.19¾ September; $1.21¼@1.20@1.21½ October; $1.23@1.23¾ November; $1.16¾@1.16@1.17¾ year. Corn—Cash better; options easier; 48@48¾c cash; 47½@48½c July; 48c August; 47½@48¾c September; 49@49¾c October; 43¾@44c year. Oats higher; 35@35¼c cash; 35½c bid July; 28¼c August; 28¾@28¼c September; 29c year. Rye dull; 77c asked.

LEAD—Firm at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; jobbing at $18.40. Dry salt meats steady at $6.45, $9.20, $9.50. Bacon firm at $7.50, $10.25, $10.50. Lard nominally lower at $11.55.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—GRAIN—Noon board opens dull, closing firmer; No. 2 red, spot, $1.19¾; July, $1.18; August, $1.18¾; September, $1.19¾; October, $1.21¾; November, $1.23. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 52½c; No. 2, year, 46½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 41c.

AFTERNOON CALL—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot, $1.19 bid, $1.21 asked; July and August, $1.19½; September, $1.20¾; October, $1.22¾; November, $1.24¾; year, $1.19¾ bid; new No. 2 red, $1.19¾ bid, $1.19¾ asked; No. 4 red, $1.13¾. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 51½c bid, July; 53c bid, year, 46¼c bid, 47½c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—FLOUR—In good demand at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 Milwaukee nominal; No. 2, $1.14; July, $1.14; August, $1.14@1.14½; September, $1.13@1.13¾; October, $1.13@1.13¼; November, $1.13; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn quiet at 47c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 39½c. Rye unsettled; No. 2, 90@91c. Barley stronger; No. 2 September, 73½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—COTTON—Strong; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1.18@1.20. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 50½c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.05@1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $18.25. Lard quiet; $11.60. Bulk meats quiet, but firmer and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Irregular at $1.09; sales 450 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.08.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm; unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 48½@48¾c; mixed, 47½@48c. Oats inactive; No. 2 white, 39c. Rye firm; new No. 2, 96c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,050 bu; corn, 91,275 bu; oats, 9,350 bu; rye, 1,350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 6,125 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 38,036 bu; shipments 22,220 bu; slow and weaker; No. 3 cash, 98¾c; August, 98¼c; No. 2 cash, $1.02½; July, $1.01. Corn—Receipts, 4,580 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu; dull; No. 2 cash, 39c; July, 39½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—FLOUR—$5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, $1.16¾; new, $1.17¾; old, July, $1.17¾; August, $1.17¾; September, $1.17¾; October, $1.18½; year, $1.17; No. 2 white, $1.15; No. 2 red $1.18¼. Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 18,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; No. 1 hard Duluth held at $1.28. Corn—Dull; offered at 52½c. Oats neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.15¼@1.15½. Corn steady; 47½@48c. Oats, new, 33@35c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Business continues fair with commission houses and light with jobbers. Cotton goods firm and unchanged; prints irregular demand; ginghams more active, and there is a fair movement in cotton dress goods. Men's wear of woolens quiet and steady; shirts and drawers fairly active.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 10¾c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 156 bales; gross, 660; exports coastwise 1,400; sales, 4,400; stock, 73,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11¾c; sales, 158 bales; receipts, 124; shipments, 325; stock, 12,725.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 degrees test, 7c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—PETROLEUM—Very active; United certificates excited and unsettled; closed at 77¼c; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 27.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 80c; highest, 80c; lowest, 77¼c; closed, 77¼c. Shipments, 86,000 brls; charters, 5,800 brls; tidewater runs, 9,800 brls.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 27.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Dull at 39c.

WILMINGTON, July 27.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet; 38½c; yellow dip and virgin, $2.80.

A DEEP WELL.

The Work of Boring for Water at Streator, Ill., Is Finally and Successfully Completed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 27.—The work of boring the artesian well, which was begun here by the city authorities about the middle of last October, is finally completed. The well is now down 2,496 feet,—just four feet less than the contractor had agreed to go. The Potsdam sandstone in which the water was found was struck at a depth of 2,163 feet. The first fifteen feet was of a dark drab color, followed by thirty-five feet of reddish buff sandstone. Then came the pure white sand, into which the drill went 283 feet, where it stopped at a depth of 2,496 feet, and through a vein of Potsdam sandstone 333 feet thick. A vein of water was found in the St. Peter's sandstone, at about 285 feet below the surface, which rose to within 40 feet of the top; but, as the drill went on down, it passed through some porous limestone, which absorbed a portion of the water and let it down to 80 feet below the surface, where it remained for some time. When the drill was down to 2,248 feet, being 35 feet into the white vein of Potsdam, the water began to rise, and continued so to do. When the drill was at 2,278 feet the water began to flow over the top. At 2,297 feet it flowed 85 gallons per minute, and at 2,448 feet it flowed 100 gallons. This flow has been increased to 107 1-16 gallons, at which time the boring stops.

Tests show that the well has a head of 45 feet 2½ inches above the surface of the ground, being higher than the cornice line of any building in the city. The water is undoubtedly ocean water, as it is very salty, and also contains some magnesia and iron. Several other minerals are present, but in very small quantities. The taste of the water is at first unpleasant on account of the salt; but, after one becomes more accustomed to drinking it, it is more palatable. Many persons, both residents and parties from abroad who have visited the well, pronounced it very similor to the Congress springs at Saratoga. The temperature is 74 degrees when it flows from the well. Many of our citizens are keeping it regularly in their houses, and seem to think that it possesses rare medicinal qualities. The piping of the city will begin immediately, and it is hoped that Streator will now have an abundance of pure, fresh water, free from the sulphur which predominates in many of our surface wells.

CLOSE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SAENGER-FEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27.—The third and last day of the grand Sängerfest of Pennsylvania, held in this city, closed this evening. There were some twenty societies in attendance, and among them the celebrated Areon Society of New York, with their leader, Prof. Damrosch, and the principal officers. The competitive exercises took place at Armory-Hall last evening before an audience of near 3,500 persons. The prizes were awarded to-day,—the first to the Scranton Liederkranz, the second to the Hazleton Concordia, the third to the Hawley Männerchor, the fourth to the Lackawanna Männerchor, and the fifth to the Allentown Liederkranz. The exercises of to-day were a monster picnic in the beautiful grove on the west side of the Susquehanna, immediately opposite this city, in which it is estimated not less than 10,000 persons participated. The weather has been cool and delightful, and the Fest has resulted in entire and undoubted success, and was pleasant to both citizens as well as visiting societies.

THE BEIDLER DROWNING.

Coroner Matson yesterday made arrangements to postpone the inquest upon the remains of John Beidler for a few days. The County Physician having been called out of town, it was impossible to hold the post-mortem examination yesterday, but this will be had this afternoon. The friends of the deceased are anxious that the circumstances attending his death shall be investigated to the fullest possible extent. Physicians representing them will be present at the examination of the body, and they will also be represented at the inquest.

It was not supposed that the parents of Mr. Beidler could have been reached for a day or two, but at 2 p. m. a telegram was received from Troy, N. Y., to the effect that they would reach Chicago at 7 o'clock this evening. Probably under these circumstances the inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

MINING LITIGATION.

EUREKA, Nev., July 27.—After the reading of the decision of the Court this morning, Albion was granted an injunction covering the disputed premises in the other two cases pending between the same parties until the hearing of those cases.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate—A Nerve Food.

I do certainly consider that it not only acts as a tonic to the nervous system, but as a food.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. M. S. MILLER, M. D.

MARINE NEWS.

Little Doing in Grain Freights, the Rate Remaining at Two Cents on Corn.

How Vessels Are Made to Appear Short in Their Cargoes at Buffalo.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Steamboat Lines—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There was little done in grain freights yesterday, the rate to Buffalo on corn still being 2 cents, and on oats 1¾ cents. The engagements announced were: For Buffalo—Propeller Arabia, 50,000 bushels of corn; schooner Gardner, 40,000 bushels of corn; schooner Nickerson, 50,000 bushels of corn; schooner Barnum, 70,000 bushels of oats. For Erie—Propeller Schuylkill, 35,000 bushels of corn; propeller Allegheny, 40,000 bushels of corn. For Montreal—Propeller Schickaluna, 17,000 bushels of corn. Lumber freights were steady and unchanged.

THE WAY SHORTAGES OCCUR.

We understand that the shortages of 313 bushels in the cargo of the steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, and 237 bushels in that of the steam-barge William H. Barnum, reported from Buffalo some days ago, have both been discovered on reweighing the grain at the Wilkeson elevator, which indicates, of course, that the mistake was made at Buffalo and not in Chicago. It is said that the error was caused by the weight on one of the scale-beams shifting every time the bin was filled, which alteration escaped the notice of the weigher until the second vessel was nearly unloaded, and at the time he had no idea that it could have caused such a discrepancy.

THE STEAMBOAT LINES.

The elegant propeller City of Fremont, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, leaves for Duluth and other Lake Superior ports to-morrow evening.

The fine steamer Canada, Capt. John McGiffin, of the New England Transportation Company, leaves for Collingwood this evening. Those of our citizens wishing to travel by lake cannot trust their lives to the care of a more gentlemanly and efficient seaman than Capt. McGiffin, whose constant aim is to please his guests and look out for their safety and comfort.

The palace steamer St. Louis, of the Union Line, leaves for Buffalo this evening. With Capt. Hall in command everyone must be satisfied, as nothing to promote comfort and pleasure is neglected under his watchful eye.

The trim little steamer Messenger, of Graham Co.'s East Shore Line, leaves this evening for Benton Harbor and St. Joseph.

The fine steamer Fountain City, of the Western Transportation Line, leaves for Buffalo Saturday evening.

The neat and swift steamer Celtic, of the Merchants' Montreal Line, leaves for Montreal and lower ports to-morrow evening.

The fine sidewheel steamer Sheboygan, of the Goodrich Line, leaves this evening for Milwaukee.

DOCK NOTES.

The dry-docks are crowded with work.

The fine steam-barge Queen of the West, Capt. Charlie McMillan, is again in port.

There was a very good demand for sailors yesterday at the prevailing wages—$2.

The schooner S. V. R. Watson is going into the lumber trade until grain freights get better.

The steam-barge City of Rome, the leviathan of the lakes, left last evening for the lower lakes.

The cargo of corn has been taken out of the schooner George B. Sloan, and she will be immediately placed in dock.

The schooner W. J. Suffold, was chartered yesterday to carry deals from Pentwater to Kingston as $5.50 per 1,000 feet.

McGuire's ship-supply store at No. 622 South Canal street is a busy place, and a great many marine men gather there to tell each other the news.

The tug Higgie pulled for several hours yesterday on the big Government scow on the beach just above the north pier, but did not succeed in getting it afloat.

It was reported on the lumber market yesterday that the tug J. V. Taylor pulled the tug Union all around Mason Slip, on a wager of the cigars for the winning boat's crew.

There was a jam at Sixteenth street bridge yesterday afternoon, but shortly after the arrival of Harbormaster McCarthy things were again got in shape and the river cleared.

The mammoth schooner David Dows, Capt. Joseph Skeldon, reached this port early yesterday morning. Capt. Skeldon received innumerable congratulations on the final safe arrival of his big pet.

There is now lying at the lumber market a boat that twenty or twenty-five years ago was one of the most magnificent floating palaces then plying the lakes. We refer to the old sidewheel steamer R. N. Rice, now converted into a lumber barge. The Rice still carries the wheelhouse that ornamented her upper deck when a steamer, but instead of being forward is now placed in the after part of her. The old propeller Orontes, once a favorit passenger boat, is also at the market, she too having been converted into a lumber carrier. Both were towed to this port by the propeller Missouri from Bay City.

AROUND THE LAKES.

CAN'T DO IT IN THE DOMINION.

It is generally supposed that the Captain of a vessel is privileged as far as carrying a revolver is concerned, but from the following from the Toronto *Mail* it would appear that this is not the case, at least on Canadian vessels; "When the schooner Kate was being unloaded at Kingston last Friday, Capt. Clark got into a difficulty with the shovelers, and after hitting one of them, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. The Captain was arrested and taken before the Police Magistrate, and the story of each party heard. In defense, the Captain said he thought he had a right to carry a revolver on board his vessel. He did not take it ashore with him. Last fall one of his men got his head smashed by a shoveler, and a revolver is the only thing that will restore quietness when a row is likely to take place. He had no intention of shooting, but merely to frighten the men. Further, he thought he had a right to dictate with regard to his own property. After due consideration the following fines were inflicted: $5 and costs for the arrest, and $20 and costs for carrying a revolver."

NO LIGHTS AT PORT CREDIT.

Toronto *Mail*: "Some of these nights there will be a blow in the neighborhood of Port Credit and the chances are that if any of the stonehookers endeavor to make that harbor there will be a disaster and a possible loss of life. At present it is a disgrace, not only to whoever owns it, but to the lake and country. The dock is in the worst of repair, and although there is no light to warn mariners of their danger, harbor dues are collected with a regularity that would do credit to a country toll-gate. If there is any official who can report the matter to the proper authorities it is to be hoped that he will do so, as a verdict of manslaughter would be of little use after a life was lost."

MILWAUKEE HARBOR FEES.

A. W. Hall, Collector of the District of Milwaukee, reports the fees collected on American and foreign vessels for the past year as follows: Admeasurements, $526.50; recording, etc., $138; entrances, $2,073.50; clearances, $2,078; licenses and enrollments, 512; registers, indorsements, etc., $16.60; miscellaneous, $96.80; total, $5,441.40. Foreign—Entrances, $47.50; clearances, $9.50. Coastwise—Entrances, $200; clearances, $26.50; total, $85.50. The total fees collected on American and foreign vessels during the year were $5,526.90; and the total customs fees collected from all sources, $6,036.60.

A LUNATIC.

On Sunday afternoon the schooner D. A. Wells was picked up just south of Racine harbor with only the Captain of the craft and his wife on board. The master of the craft said he was in Kenosha, but there were no sailors there to be had, so he got a number of boys to help him set sail with the intention of securing a crew at Racine. Fortunately for the lunatic Captain the tug Wetzel reached the schooner just before the wind storm on that afternoon.

QUICK WORK INDEED.

Buffalo *Express*: "As a specimen of quick work in loading at this port we may mention that Wednesday evening the schooner F. M. Knapp was loaded with 750 tons of coal, at the Lehigh Company's coal-chutes, of which Mr. O'Brien is foreman, in the remarkably quick time of three and a half hours."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM-YACHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—A very fine steam-yacht was launched this afternoon from David Bell's yard. The boat is for C. D. Waterman, of Detroit, and has not yet been named. She has a length over all of 100 feet, beam of 17 feet, and a depth of 8 feet. She will be divided into four water-tight compartments. The engine is being made in Detroit, and will be a fore-and-aft compound, the large cylinder having a bore of twenty-four inches, and the small one of fourteen inches, with a stroke of sixteen inches. The boiler, which is of steel, has a shell of six feet in diameter and a length of nine feet, and will carry a pressure of 100 pounds. The yacht is built on a plan common in Europe, the cabin being altogether below deck, especially adapting her for heavy weather. It is anticipated that she will have great speed. The yacht cost $30,000.

NOT PROPERLY LICENSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Capt. Thomas Hughes, of the tug Charles Henry, was to-day bound over to the October term of the United States District Court by Commissioner White for not being properly licensed. Bail was fixed at $3,000.

GONE INTO DRY-DOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The schooner H. M. Scove went into dry-dock here to-day for a thorough recalking and the scow supply to stop a leak.

LOST HER JIBBOOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Last night the schooner John Rice ran into the barge Susan Ward, and the former's jibboom was taken out.

TO LOAD WITH ORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The schooner C. H. Burton has gone to Escanaba to load ore for Lake Erie.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 27.—Clearances to-day, sixteen. Lumber shipments, 3,000,000 feet.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Queen of the West, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Hattie B. Perew, South Haven, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Prop William H. Barnum, Milwaukee, light.
Prop H. D. Coffinberry, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop Thomas W. Palmer, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, salt.
Prop Escanaba, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr David Dows, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. J. Davis, Pentwater, bark.
Schr M. A. Gregory, Menominee, fish.
Schr Lewis Day, Park River, posts and poles.
Schr Queen City, Buffalo, coal.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite Buffalo, coal.
Schr Tempest, Parker Bay, railway ties.
Schr Morning Light, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Henry P. Baldwin, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Transit, White Lake, ties.
Schr D. R. Martin, Duncan City, lumber.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Spray, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Narragansett, Kenosha, light.
Schr Kate Kelly, Evanston, light.
Schr Guido, Pierpont, lumber.
Schr H. R. Newcome, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Nancy Dall, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Trio, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Ogarita, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Celt, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Typo, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr James G. Worts, Eagle Harbor, poles.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Saugatuck, ties.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, wood.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, 125,000 bu corn.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 81,041 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 89,137 bu oats and 16,916 bu corn.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 60,142 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, sundries.
Prop Albert Miller, Manistee, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. J. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Hattie B. Perew, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, light.
Prop Anna Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. E. Brockway, Ludington, towing.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, 500 bu corn and sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Cecelia, Ludington, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, light.
Schr Scud, Holland, light.
Schr Cascade, Green Bay, light.
Schr Pilot, Manistee, light.
Schr Driver, Carlton, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Sunrise, Escanaba, light.
Schr Conquest, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, light.
Schr Mary B. Hall, Marinette, light.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Escanaba, light.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin, light.
Schr North Cape, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, light.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Black River, light.
Schr Beloit, Fruitport, sundries.
Schr H. D. Moore, Ludington, light.
Schr R. B. Hayes, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, Muskegon, light.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr David Stewart, Cleveland, light.
Schr M. L. Breck, Point Edward, 18,338 bu corn.
Schr Spray, South Haven, light.
Schr Wollin, Holland, light.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, light.
Schr Charles Luling, East Saginaw, light.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, 68,700 bu oats.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, 70,300 bu oats.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Muskegon, light.
Schr White Cloud, Manistee, light.
Schr W. C. Winslow, Alpena, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 27.—Passed Down—Propellers Roanoke, Japan, Philadelphia, Clinton, Nashua, and Maggie McRay; schooners Ben F. Bruce, Mary Copely, Dan G. Fort.

Up—Propellers Nebraska, Empire State, B. W. Blanchard; steamers City of Cleveland, Pearl, Flora, Garden City and barges, Ontonagon and barges, Alpena and barges and Jennie Mathews, Mary Lyon; tug Goodnow with Kate Winslow, John O'Neill, C. G. King; schooners Niagara, Louisa, J. F. Mott, Champion, George M. Case.

Wind north, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 27—9:30 p. m.—Down—Propeller A. Allen; schooners D. G. Fort, Aunt Ruth, Hannah Moore, Col. Hathaway; propeller Mackinaw and barges.

Up—Propellers Rochester, Samuel T. Hodge, Progress, David Ballentine and consort, Ontonagon and barges, Music and barges; schooner David Provost.

Wind northwest, light. Weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Arrived—Propellers N. K. Fairbank, Lehigh, Milwaukee, and James Fisk, Jr., grain, Chicago; propeller Atlantic, copper, Duluth.

Cleared—Propellers Idaho, Boston, and James Davidson, coal; propeller Colorado, merchandise; schooner H. C. Richards, coal, all for Chicago; propeller India, for Duluth; schooner Penokee, coal to Kenosha.

Charters—Propeller W. H. Gratwick and barges Fryer and S. E. Marvin, coal to Racine, $1.15; barges Hannaford and Cohen, coal to Saginaw, 75 cents; schooner E. P. Dorr, coal to Cleveland, 40 cents; schooner Seaton, coal to Toledo, 40 cents.

Canal freights dropped a point to-day, and are quoted at 4¼ cents on wheat and 3¾ cents on corn, with nothing doing even at these figures.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., July 27.—Arrived yesterday—Barge Butteroni, from Buffalo; steamer Frances Smith, from Collingwood.

Cleared yesterday—Propellers Peerless, for Chicago; Quebec, for Sarnia; steam-barge Hiawatha and consorts Minnehaha and Goshawk, for Marquette.

Arrived to-day—Propellers Arizona, from Buffalo; Manistee, from Houghton; steamer Manitoba, from Sarnia.

Cleared to-day—Propeller China, for Buffalo; barge Huron City, towing schooners Flint and Joy, for Marquette, light; steamer Manitoba, for Sarnia.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., July 27.—In harbor tonight—Steam-barge Alpena with schooners Jennie Mathews, Mary Lyon, and Wenona; tugs Erie Belle and Oswego; schooners Minnie Dows, Jane Mason, and Adventure; tugs Prince Alfred and Sweepstakes; schooners L. S. Hammond and W. T. Chappell; scows Garibaldi, George Irving, and Henright.

The steam-barges Turner, Lowell, and Arcadia left with tows, bound up, at 6 p. m.

Wind—Northeast, fresh.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 27.—Entered—Propellers Wissahickon and Lycoming, corn, Chicago.

Pranks of Three Texan Steers.

Three of a herd of Texan steers escaped from the Jersey City Abattoir Sunday morning, and ran in different directions, creating considerable excitement among pedestrians and the drivers of vehicles. Two of the animals ran through Henderson street toward Hoboken, but one of them was captured after he had gone a few blocks. The other had more life in him, and succeeded in reaching Hoboken where he traversed several streets, and finally ran down to the river and jumped into one of the Hoboken ferry slips, where he was taken out with great difficulty. No boat could enter the slip for full half an hour. The third steer took a southerly direction through Grove street, followed by a pelting mob of men and boys, who goaded him into fury. One man near Second street did not get out of the way quickly enough, and the beast threw him against a doorway, but without doing him serious injury. The steer finally made his way to Washington street, and started across the Pennsylvania Railroad. A flagman attempted to turn him back by waving his flag, but the animal took the action as a challenge, and rushed toward the man, who became frightened, and turned to run. He had taken but a few steps, however, when he felt himself suddenly lifted from the ground, and when he came down again he was [illegible] from his starting-point. The spectators thought he was killed, but, on examination, it was found that he was only slightly bruised. After this exploit, the steer changed his course, and after running a few more blocks was lassoed and taken back to the abattoir on a truck.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.

Unprecedented Demands for Space for the Approaching Ninth Annual Exhibition.

Some of the New Attractions Which Will Figure in the Grand Industrial Display.

All the Indications Promise that It Will Eclipse Its Successful Predecessors.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, to be held in this city during the coming autumn, promises to eclipse all previous efforts. The applications for space have been entirely unprecedented, and the allotments have had to be made with an eye to the strictest economy of area. They could only be accommodated in full by extending the immense building as far south as Twelfth street. This happy condition of affairs is due to the fact that the local interest on the part of representative houses is greater than ever before, while, in addition to this, the Superintendent of the Machinery Department, Mr. J. A. Ellacott, has spent three months among the manufacturers of the Eastern States, bringing the Exposition personally before their attention. The work of putting the building in order will begin immediately after the close of the Theodore Thomas summer-night concerts, which will be Aug. 20.

No department will in any way be a repetition of former years, but will be a fair exponent of the rapid advance being made in

EVERY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.

The entire northern half of the building will be devoted to the Department of Mechanics. The chief interest of the general public centres in this department, and, judging from the character of the entries, there will be no possibility of disappointment. The management say they shall have whatever novelties there are in the various lines of mechanics. The large 100-horse power engine, which has heretofore occupied the east side of the building, has been placed at the central part of the north end, a few feet away from the elevator. This change will have the advantage of placing the engineer where he can have an uninterrupted view of the entire interior. In order to furnish power for the 1,000 feet of line shafting, a second engine, of eighty-horse power, will be placed in position.

The complaint heretofore heard, that the display of machinery in operation was limited, will not be occasioned this year, as nearly every exhibitor has applied for power, and the exhibition of moving machinery is certain to be the most extensive ever seen in the Northwest. There will be exhibited a number of locomotives and traction and portable engines, screw-factories in operation, wood-working and iron-working machinery, hydraulic and mill machinery, car-fixtures, and mining and machine tools. One of the features of the department will be the exhibition by a Chicago firm of a new machine for boring car-wheels in six minutes. Among the other exhibits will be an improved hydraulic engine, invented by a gentleman in this city, and a straight-line engine, invented by a gentleman down East, which is considered by mechanics to be the nearest approach yet made to perfection. A Massachusetts house will manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES BY A NEW PROCESS,

requiring neither pegging nor sewing. Not even leather is used, but a composition material that is pronounced waterproof and quite as durable as leather.

The display of agricultural implements promises to be simply bewildering by reason of its extent and variety. An attempt will be made to limit the space devoted to the patent churns and washing-machines with which the fertile mind of the Yankee inventor floods the country each and every year. An interesting feature will be the exhibit of the latest appliances used in gold, silver, copper, and lead mining, which will be in actual operation. There will be an elaborate display of specimens from the Academy of Sciences as well as from the cabinets of private collectors. The Fish Commissions from Illinois and adjacent States have provided for an extensive exhibit, showing the advance that pisciculture is making under National and State supervision.

There will be a complete exhibit of the latest achievements in electric apparatus by leading manufacturers. Edison has partially promised to place his inventions on exhibition and superintend them in person, but the matter is not yet a certainty. The northwestern corner will be occupied by the exhibit of the

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A fully-equipped company, with engine, horses, etc., will be on duty, and will respond to alarms precisely as at the engine-houses. This is a novel feature that cannot fail to be of especial interest to out-of-town visitors not familiar with the workings of so thorough an organization as the Fire Department of this city. The arrangements for checking fires, should such occur, are entirely new, and of the most thorough kind. Water-pipes run along the top of the building, with openings through the roof for the attachment of hose, so that any portion of the interior could be flooded with water in an incredibly short space of time. A duplex pump, under eighty pounds pressure, will furnish the power, and, with the additional pressure of the steam engine, a fire could not possibly get under headway. A feature that will be welcomed by visitors will be the exclusion of lemonade-booths, peanut-stands, cider-mills, and other noisy nuisances from the machinery department. The management have had tempting offers for privileges of that kind, but have decided to limit all refreshment-stands to the south end of the building.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The usual miscellaneous nature of the south half will be acceptably varied by an arrangement that has been made with the Illinois State Horticultural Society and the Illinois Northern Horticultural Society, who have jointly engaged the entire portion of the building south of the south fountain, including the conservatory, giving an area of 40,000 square feet. All individual collections and exhibits will be under their joint auspices, and will be a principal feature of the Exposition. The two societies will give $2,500 in premiums, and the prospects are that the display of flowers, fruits, grains, seeds, vegetables, and plants will be the finest ever exhibited in the West. Among the exhibitors, who represent almost every State in the Union, will be several of the leading railroads of the country.

All the railroads centering in Chicago have made the most favorable rates for the Exposition season, and with the additional attractions promised, there is every indication that the number of visitors will be far above the average of 400,000 for the season.

Telephoning 350 Miles.

BUFFALO, July 25.—This city has had the honor of telephone communication with the Bell Exchange, at Paterson, N. J. The distance between the two cities is 350 miles. The series of experiments made were conducted by Mr. J. F. Noonan, Paterson Manager Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, who claims to have discovered a method of adjusting batteries so as to produce good results in communicating over long distances. The Western Union Telegraph Company lent a No. 6 gauge wire running between the Central office in the Buffalo Exchange, where telegraphic communication could be obtained. Although the results of the test were not wholly satisfactory to Mr. Noonan, enough has been accomplished to show the value of his discoveries, and to insure the possibility of long-distance telephoning. Listeners in the Buffalo Exchange could distinctly hear Mr. Noonan's "Halloo, Buffalo," and songs sung at Paterson were recognized at this end of the line. In talking the voice could be plainly heard, but the voice could not be distinguished amid the heavy sputtering and snapping noises of the wire, caused by the heavy battery and by "induction" from the Western Union wires running near the telephone wire. To the latter cause, probably, is due the greatest trouble. Telephone men feel confident that, if a wire can be obtained remote from the wires devoted to telegraph business, conversation can be easily carried on under Noonan's method. As it was, the results of the experiment are considered of great practical value.

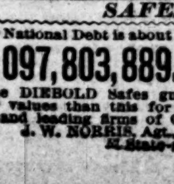
RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.
DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN,
180 Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Instruments for Deformities, Elastic Stockings, Trusses of all kinds, etc. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about $2,097,803,889. Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago. J. W. NORRIS, Agt., 52 State-st. SAFE

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a.m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.
For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 9 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.
Docks foot Michigan-av.

BAKING POWDER.

PROFESSOR HORSFORD'S PHOSPHATIC BAKING POWDER

Made from Professor Horsfords' Acid Phosphate.
Recommended by leading physicians.
Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.
In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.
The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

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Curtis & Co.
40 Franklin St., Chicago
811 to 819 N. Second St., St. Louis,
Manufacturers of *Every Description* of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws; Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant-Hooks, Emery Wheels, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and *all* Saw and Planing Mill Supplies; Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saws. *Every Saw warranted.*
AGENTS FOR *Repairing carefully done.*
TANITE
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Our New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed free on application.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.
Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
ETHIOPIA, July 30, 8 a m | CIRCASSIA, Aug. 13, 8 am
TURNESSIA, Aug. 6, 2 pm | DEVONIA, Aug. 20, 2 p m
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA, July 30, 8 a m | BOLIVIA, Aug. 6, 2 p m
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD LINE.
Sailing three and four times a week. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
Company's office corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

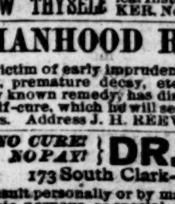
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(EUROPEAN PLAN.)
A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE.
Fourth-av., corner 18th-st. (Union Square), N. Y.
This new and elegant establishment combines every possible feature of comfort, safety, health, and convenience, and in interior embellishment and completeness of detail is unsurpassed by any hotel in New York. The Cuisine is of the finest quality. Rooms en suite or single, beautifully furnished, and having all improvements, at moderate prices, according to location.
JOSEPH WEHRLE, Proprietor.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths in the house, and all modern conveniences.
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MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview is preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.


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MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	2:15 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:16 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:10 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	§ 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:35 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.
Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:05 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m., 7:40 a. m., and 6:10 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 2:25 p m § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§ Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 2:15 p m	* 8:[illegible] a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* [illegible]:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.
Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:35 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:38 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.
(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)
Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:35 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
(Danville Route.)
Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company will be held at Room 21, ... Salle-st., Chicago, Illinois, on the 18th day of ... 1881, for the purpose of electing four Directors in place of C. B. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, John ... and Russell Sage, whose terms of office expire on that day.

By order of the Board of Directors this July ... WM. DOWD, President.

JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

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